The University of Chicago

THE LATINITY OF THE POEMS OF HRABANUS MAURUS

A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF THE DIVISION OF THE HUMANITIES IN CANDIDACY FOR THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

DEPARTMENT OF COMPARATIVE LITERATURE

1933

By

MILLETT HENSHAW

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PREFACE

The vocabulary portion of this study of the Latinity of the Poems of Hrabanus Maurus (780?-856) is a part of the contribution of the University of Chicago to the New Du Cange Dictionary of Mediaeval Latin, now being prepared under the auspices of the Union Académique Internationale. I have treated all words and all meanings of words which are not found in Forcellini-De Vit: Totius Latinitatis Lexicon (Prati Typis Aldinianis, 1858-1871), the basis of the New Du Cange.

In the chapter on Syntax, I have tried to give a picture of the usage of Hrabanus, noting wherever he departs from that of Classical Latin. I have used the terminology of W. G. Hale and C. D. Buck: A Latin Grammar (Boston, 1903), except where treatment of special Late Latin usages seemed to warrant departures from it. For guidance in Late Latin matters I have availed myself of such works as Stolz-Schmalz, Lateinische Grammatik (5th ed., revised by M. Leumann and J. B. Hoffmann, München, 1928), W. E. Plater and H. J. White, A Grammar of the Vulgate (Oxford, 1926), and special studies of the Latinity of Late Latin poetry, such as James T. Hatfield, A Study of Juvencus (Bonn, 1890), Emory B. Lease, A Syntactic, Stylistic and Metrical Study of Prudentius (Baltimore, 1895), and Henri Goelzer, Le Latin de Saint Avit (Paris, 1909).

In the chapter on Meter and Prosody, I am indebted to the above-mentioned works of Hatfield and Lease and to Sister Marie José Byrne, Prolegomena to an Edition of the Works of

Decimus Magnus Ausonius (New York, 1916) for ideas as to arrangement of material.

For the purposes of this study I have used the edition of the Carmina of Hrabanus Maurus by E. Dümmler in the Monumenta Germaniae Historica, Poetae Latini Aevi Carolini, vol. II, pp. 159-244. In citing examples I have used Dümmler's numbering of the poems.

For aid and advice during the preparation of this study I am greatly indebted to Professors Charles H. Beeson and Berthold L. Ullman, of the Department of Latin of the University of Chicago.

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CHAPTER I

SYNTAX

I. Cases

A. Nominative

1. Nominative used in exclamations. One example: XL, 3: pro dolor.

2. Nominative used instead of the vocative. Many examples: VII, 6: Christe deus noster, Christus rex; X, 1: Salve fidus amor; etc.

B. Genitive

1. Genitive of Possession or Connection.[1] Many examples: XIX, 19: caelestis filia regni; XXXIX, 79: tuba primi archangeli; XLIX, vi, 3: Christi spolia; XL, 13: tumulo martyris almi; IX, 42: ad astra poli; IV, ii, 14: in aetheris arce; I, v, 3: crucis ardua facta; IV, i, 28: fidei . . . iura; etc.

2. Possessive Genitive in the Predicate. One example: XXIV, 6: haec et amantis erit.

3. Explanatory Genitive. Many examples: I, 1, 20: libri legis; III, 14: libros regum; XXXVII, 33: sanctorum plebes; XXXIX, 33: hoc venenum invidiae; XXXIX, 55: altum abyssum . . . dogmatum; LXVIII, 7: gentem . . . Francorum; LXXIII, ii, 3:

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[1] Similis occurs only with the dative (XXXIX, 26). See Dative of Relation. The genitive is used once with causa (LXXVII, ix, 12) and once with ad instar (LXX, i, 5).

dona salutis; LXXXI, 15: Fresonum gens; etc.

4. Genitive of the Charge. XXXIX, 93: accusor reus criminis; LV, iv, 7: Peccati ut veniam accipiant; I. vi, 14: ut deus . . . delicti veniam det; LV, ii, 5: Delicti ei veniam . . . reddat; LXXXIX, 10: Delicti . . . veniam perciperet.

5. Genitive of the Penalty. No example. See Ablative of the Penalty.

6. Subjective Genitive. Several examples: XXXIX, 76: clangor buccinae; LXXVI, 6: Caroli . . . studio; etc.

The genitive with refert and interest does not occur.

The use of the personal pronoun as a subjective genitive in place of a possessive adjective is a Late Latin characteristic.[1] Cf. XVII, 4: nostri merito.

7. Genitive of the Whole.

a. With numerals: XIV, 4: auri milia multa; XXXVII, 65: poenarum millia quotquot (cf. XXXIX, 46, 57, 85); LXX, ii, 3: Horum . . . unus erat Ferrutius (cf. XCIV, 2: unus de clero); etc.

b. With nouns: LVII, 4: sanguinis . . . partem; XLII, i, 3: Pars montis Sinai; LXXVII, viii, 1: Pars crucis; IX, 50: Portio . . . plebis (cf. XLIII, iv, 1; LXXVII, i, 3; LXXVII, viii, 2; XXVIII, iv, 1; LXXX, i, 4); XXXIX, 19: tertiam partem siderum; etc.

c. With adjectives used substantively: XXXVIII, 5: plusque . . . decoris; XI, 29: Pastorum summus.

d. With neuter pronouns: I, i, 17: passio quid Christi mundo conferret honoris; XIV, 11: Sufficiat rerum dederat tibi quod deus ipse; IV, iii, 23: quicquid

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[1]Cf. Henri Goelzer, Le Latin de Saint Avit (Paris, 1909), p. 97 and the references cited there.

. . . operis.

8. Genitive of Plenty or Want. XV, 24: Luminis experti devia cecа petunt. See Ablative of Plenty or Want.

9. Genitive of Separation. XV, 23: mens cecа videndi;[1] XXXIX, 19: refugus veri luminis.

10. Genitive of Material or Composition. XXXIX, 31: velamine byrsae; XXXIX, 12: una trium essentia; XXIII, 30: choro fratrum; LIII, 26: victorum . . . chorus; XXXIX, 81: angelorum . . . agmina; LXXXII, 7: crustulis fracti vitri; XXXIX, 50: velamine verborum.

11. Genitive of the Object of Mental Action. No example. See neuter accusatives with verbs of advising, etc.

12. Genitive of the Object of Feeling.

a. With impersonal verbs of feeling. No example.

b. With personal verbs of feeling. XL, 8: nullius miseret. For the dative with misereo see §C 3 b.

13. Objective Genitive and Genitive of Application.

a. With nouns: IV, iii, 7: subiectae curam . . . plebis; XVI, 79: honore dei; XXXIX, 1: tibi devotûm festina in auxilium; XXXIX, 78: mundi huius et cupido; XXXIX, 78: mulierum amor ac desiderium; LXX, ii, 7: amore sanctorum; etc.

b. With adjectives: VI, 22: memor . . . mei; XXXIX, 3: meaeque . . . miseriae . . . memor; etc.

Peritus occurs once (LXXXVIII, 7), but with the ablative.

14. Descriptive Genitive or Genitive of Quality.

a. The CL construction with an adjective occurs:

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[1]Regular CL construction is the abl. The gen. is a Greek construction found in LL.

I, iii, 6: perpetuae . . . lucis iter; IV, iii, 21: parvi . . . temporis hospes; IX, 21: deus immensae bonitatis.

b. The qualitative genitive is much extended in Late Latin, especially in Christian writers, through the influence of Hebraic idiom.[1] This is seen in the poems in such Biblical expressions as XXXIX, 77: dies irae et vindictae, tenebrarum et nebulae; LXXXI, 35: vir iste dei; etc.

c. The use of the genitive to heighten the meaning of the first word and raise it to a superlative is also Hebraic.[2] A few examples (borrowed mostly from the Bible) occur in the poems: XVI, 78: victor victorum; XXXIX, 4: deus deorum omnium; XXXIX, 5: in saecula saeculorum; XLVII, 1: rex regum; etc. The following are noteworthy: XIX, 17: ymnorum in carmine ('in the Song of Songs'); XXXIX, 87: Sanctus Sabaoth dominus ('Holy Lord of hosts'); XXXIX, 65: virtutum dominus ('Lord of hosts.' Cf. Vulg. Psalms).

15. Genitive of Price or Value. No example in the poems.

16. Genitive with Neuter Plural Adjectives. I, vi, 16: ad alta poli; VI, iii, 19: omnia . . . mundi speciosa; XXVII, 1: terrae . . . ima; etc.

C. Dative

1. Dative of Tendency or Purpose. One example: XXXIII, 11: venter sit escae.

On the use of ad and in with the accusative to express

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[1] W. E. Plater and H. J. White, A Grammar of the Vulgate (Oxford, 1926), pp. 19-20.

[2] Ibid.

purpose, see §D 1 f.

2. Dative of the Concrete Object for Which. No example in the poems.

3. Dative of Direction or Relation.

a. After words expressing or implying the quality, character, or nature of a person, thing, or act: VI, 10: naufragio et litus tutaque terra meo; XIII, 60: personae agnoscens quid cui conveniat.

Credo occurs only with the accusative.

b. After words or phrases expressing or implying attitude: IV, iii, 30: sicque places domino (cf. V, 9; XXIX, 1; LXXXVIII, 16. The impersonal placuit mihi occurs in I, vi, 1); IX, 40: servo . . . miserere[1] tuo (cf. LIII, 4, 62; LXX, ii, 8; XCII, i, 4); XI, 3: minitantia moenia caelo; XVIII, 17: gentibus . . . gentes, regna contraria regnis; XXXII, 2: nostris studiis tuque faveto; XXXII, 4: ignoscas nostris (carminibus); XXXVII, 93: Si quid displicuit Christo; XXXIX, 67: Iubens[2] eis discurrere per mundi plagas dogmate; XLI, xiii, 6: favet precibus; LXI, ii, 3: benedicite[3] Christo; XCVI, 12: ambobus propitiare, deus.

c. After words or phrases expressing or implying relation: IV, iii, 28: Christo inservire deo; XI, 35: tibi rite ministret;[4] XVI, 27: nubsit . . . viro . . . Rebecca; XXI, 4: cui non valet alter aequiperare;[5] XXXIII, 11:

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[1]Miserere occurs once with the genitive. See §B 12 b. The dative is the common usage in Eccles. Lat.

[2]Iubere with the dative occurs in Livy, Tacitus, and later writers.

[3]A Vulgate usage.

[4]Rare CL usage; common in LL through Vulgate influence. Cf. Vulg. Matt., 20:28.

[5]With accusative in XCVI, 4.

ventri deserviat esca; XXXVIII, 11: auribus haec servit (cf. IV, ii, 4, 16); XXXIX, 69: nec pugnis malis cedere.

d. With verbs of union: XV, 29: Christo sociabere civis. Misceo occurs only with the ablative.

4. Dative of the Indirect Object. LXXXVIII, 10: distribuit dulcem fratribus ore salem; I, iv, 8: munera missa Petro; XIII, 19: pande viam cunctis; LXI, i, 7: templum domino . . . ministro; etc. The following verbs are also used with this construction: dare (I, v, 8; I, vi, 10); donare (III, 21; IV, i, 12); dicere (II, ii, 4; XI, 7); ferre (I, i, 22); mandare (XIX, 1); mittere (I, vi, 1; XVII, 2); praestare (IV, iii, 9); praesentare (LXXXII, 10); praebere (I, iii, 6); tradere (II, i, 1; XIII, 55); reddere (XX, 10); restituere (I, iv, 4); tribuere (III, 26; IV, i, 22); referre (XXXIX, 98; XLII, 1, 8); concedo (XX, 5; XXVII, 11).

5. Dative of Reference or Concern. XXXIX, 32: ydros ei ut tribulos pareret atque carduos; I, i, 26: poscens artifici veniam; LXV, 4: Cui deus . . . praemia . . . paret; LXXVI, 8: hic multis pausat ad auxilium; XLV, 16: Patronos vobis quaerite in auxilium; XXXIII, 17: Quae domus ex parte defenditur, haec patet hosti; XX, 13: mihi . . . haec vindico scripta; XXXIV, 26: Te sibi totum . . . vindicet ipse deus; LIX, 2: Hanc . . . vindicat . . . sibi; XXXIX, 30: alteri causam criminis vindicabat peccaminis; IV, ii, 14: gloria . . . perpes maneat tibi in aetheris arce.

6. Dative of the Person Judging. XXXIII, 13: mihi . . . videtur.

7. Dative with Verbs of Taking Away. No example.

8. Ethical Dative. One example: XCII, iv, 1: Ecce tibi.

9. Dative of the Agent. XXXIX, 54: angelis ministratus

est; I, iv, 1: Praesul amate deo; etc.

10. Dative of Possession. XL, 11: quîs mens una fuit parque voluntas; XXIII, 19: Nil tibi cum mundo, mundus dum praeterit omnis; XXXIX, 6: Cui est . . . proles; etc.

11. Poetic Dative of Direction in Space. Common: XL, 14 accurrunt tumulo martyris almi; IV, i, 16: polo . . . adire; etc

12. Dative after Verbs compounded with certain Prepositions. I, iv, 19: adsis . . . tuis ovibus; IX, 5; XVI, 1; XLII, ii, 3; LIII, 10; etc.; XLIII, iii, 1: assistat votis; LXXXIII, 3: annue votis;[1] XVII, 45: sacris altaribus asstans;[2] XV, 8: Huic obstare queunt; XXXIX, 80: cum munere Christo regi occurrere; XCI, 3: qui Francis, Italis, Romanis praefuit (cf. XCIII, 3); XXXIX, 40: subveniret miserrimis; I, iii, 14: succurrat miseris (cf. IV, ii, 16); XVI, 15: sibi subdidit orbem (cf. XXXIX, 23, 42); etc.

D. Accusative

1. Accusative with Prepositions.

a. The acc. occurs exclusively with the following: ad, ante, circum, contra, inter, iuxta, ob, per, post, praeter, propter, secundum, super.

b. Post frequently is used in a rather elliptical fashion. IV, iii, 11: Et post hanc vitam conscendes lucis ad arcem; XIII, 72: Proelia post terrae regnat in arce poli; XVI, 102: Post partum pueri casta virago nitet; XXXIV, 6: Post obitum mortis dona beata metens; XCII, iv, 6: Post fumus; XCV, 4: Post busta viri. This

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[1] Once with accusative in XI, 43: si annuis arcem (Virgil

[2] From Alcuin. With ad and acc. in XLI, i, 1.

usage is common in Venantius Fortunatus[1] and in St. Avitus.[2]

c. Post haec is used where postea or post hoc might be expected. XVII, 44: Et post haec scandas regna superna poli; LXX, i, 3; XCVII, 4. This usage is found in St. Avitus.[3]

d. Sub occurs only with the ablative.

e. Supra occurs once, but with the ablative. XLIX, iii, 4: Virginibus praesens sacra haec decoratur et ara, Qua supra pietas absida laeta notat. This apparent confusion with the construction of super is found in St. Avitus.[4]

f. Ad and in are used with the acc. to express purpose or aim. LXXVI, 8: hic multis pausat ad auxilium; I, i, 14: scribere temptans ad Christi laudem (cf. LVII, 6; LXXXIX, 6; XXIV, 5); XLV, 16: Patronos vobis quaerite in auxilium (cf. XXXIX, 1).

g. Place whither is expressed by ad or in, or, as in the CL poets, without a preposition. I, i, 10: direxit ad tua tecta; VII, 4: perduc ad pascua vitae; IX, 42; XIV, 17; etc.; III, 8: missus in arva ruit; VI, 4: abiere polum; etc.

2. Accusative of Extent. No example.

3. Accusative of Duration of Time. XXIV, 2: Te deus . . . conservet tempora cuncta bene.

a. Per occurs occasionally. IV, i, 24, 34: per saecula; IV, ii, 17: per tempora cuncta; XV, 27: per aevum;

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[1]A. S. Walpole (Early Latin Hymns, p. 184) cites several examples.

[2]Cf. Henri Goelzer, Le Latin de St. Avit, pp. 158-9.

[3]Cf. Goelzer, op. cit., p. 496.

[4]Cf. Goelzer, op. cit., p. 223.

XXVI, 11: per secula cuncta; XL, 7: perque dies; LXXVI, 11: Per pluresque annos.

b. The use of in with acc. in time expressions is common in Christian writers. I, i, 1: in saecula; I, iii, 19: in aevum; I, vi, 18: in aeternum; XIII, 74: tempus in omne; XXXIX, 69: in saeculum; XXXIX, 5: in saecula saeculorum infinita; XXXIX, 100; XXXIX, 87.

See the Ablative of Time.

4. Accusative of Degree. I, i, 27: quantum potuit; IV, iii, 23: quicquid tua dextera possit.

5. Accusative of Respect. No example.

6. Accusative of the Direct Object.

a. With verbs rarely or not at all transitive in Classical Latin: XXXIX, 48: non crediderat trinitatis mysterium; XII, 10: toto te corde fateri;[1] LXVIII, 6: aethera promeruit; LV, iv, 1: Otgarius coepit . . . hanc arcem; IX, 30: indulgens . . . crimina cuncta; XXXVII, 62: David . . . impia sceptra fugit; I, v, 3: laudem Christi resonat; XXXIV, 23: os resonet Christum; XVI, 23:patrem risit.

b. With verbs of feeling: XXXIX, 64: quod doluerunt Tartara; XL, 12: desperare . . . patris amorem.

c. With verbs of motion: XIII, 50: intrabit gaudia summa dei (cf. XL, 15; XLVI, 15; LXXXI, 43; acc. with in in VII, 7); XV, 5: Pectus amor nostrum penetravit (cf. XVIII, 47; XXXIX, 39; LXXXIX, 17. No example of penetrare with prepositions); IV, i, 30: sedem superam . . . scandamus (cf. XIII, 36; XVII, 44; XLI, xiv, 12; LXXXII, 12; with ad in I, vi, 16, and super in XLIV, i, 1).

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[1]On fateor used for confiteor, see Goelzer, Le Latin de Saint Avit, p. 679.

7. Double Accusative.

a. With verbs of making, calling, showing, etc.: IV, ii, 7: (te) gratam cunctis effecit; XVII, 9: Qui se humilem praebet; XIX, 3: O quem te vocitem; XLI, ix, 4: Placatum nobis altithronum facias; etc.

Occasionally an infinitive takes the place of one of the accusatives: IV, i, 27: Fac nos velle . . . tua iussa implereque rite (cf. XII, 10, 16; XVII, 48; XXIV, 18); LXXXI, 53: talem qui illum dedit esse; etc.

b. Accusative of the person and thing with verbs of inquiring, teaching, etc.: XX, 7: Me . . . quaecumque docuerunt. With the infinitive taking the place of the acc. of the thing: XXXIX, 67: docete (populos) servare hoc quod docui.

8. Accusative as Subject of the Infinitive. See the Infinitive.

9. Accusative of Exclamation. No example.

E. Ablative

1. Ablative with Separative Prepositions. The ablative occurs exclusively with the following separative prepositions: a, ab or abs, absque (=sine), de, e or ex, and sine. Absque (CL only in juridical formulae) occurs twice: XXXIX, 5: absque origine; XXXIX, 34: absque adminiculo. Procul occurs only as an adverb.

a. The Separative ablative expressing the agent of the passive voice, with a or ab is common: XVI, 45, 46; XXXIX, 47, 61; etc.

b. The separative ablative expressing the point of view from which, with ex occurs once: XXXIII, 17: domus

ex parte defenditur.

c. The separative ablative expressing the material from which a thing is made: XXXIX, 50: de lapide . . . sibi panem condere.

2. Ablative with Verbs of Separation.

a. The preposition is omitted with the following verbs: carere, eripere (with ab in I, iii, 15), excedo, exire (with ex in XXXIX, 58), prodire.

b. Procedere and evellere are used only with ex.

c. Pellere, redimere, redire are used with a or ab.

d. Liberare occurs with a and de.

e. Rapere occurs with ab and ex.

3. Ablative with Adjectives of Separation. No examples.

4. Ablative of Parentage or Origin. Several examples: III, 8: ex patribus natus; XVI, 11: Virgine progenitum terra . . . Adam; XVI, 12: Iesus de matre virgine progenitum; XXXIX, 6: dicentis de corde verbum satum; etc.

5. Ablative of Accordance. One example: XIII, 46: Ut cunctos propriis iudicet ex meritis.

6. Ablative with a Comparative. A few examples: XVIII, 31: Nec sinit humana praeponi lance nefanda divinis potius; X, 3: Carmina . . . meliora Maronis . . . Carminibus; XXXIX, 18: sapientior omnibus bestiis; XXXVIII, 1: omni . . . gratior arte; etc.

The use of the positive or the comparative with super and the accusative to express the comparative is Hebraic (cf. Vulg. Psalms 18:11; 118:72; Eccli. 24:27): XIV, 3: lex domini dulcis super omnia mella, Carior atque auri milia multa super.

7. Ablative of Accompaniment.

a. With cum. Very common. I, iii, 18; I, vi, 9;

IV, iii, 22; XVII, 25; etc.

b. Without cum. No examples.

8. Ablative Absolute. Few examples: XVI, 61: meretrice negata; XVI, 101: nullo temerante pudorem; XXXIX, 75: Tectisque luminaribus duobus principalibus; XXXIX, 80: animabus . . . obviantibus; XXXIX, 83: subtracta . . . materia; LXXXVII, 10: urguente die; XCVI, 2: sorte vocante.

9. Ablative of Attendant Circumstances. I, vi, 16: Ut cum fine bono hinc scandat ad alta poli; XLV, 15: istos cum prece fusa patronos vobis quaerite in auxilium.

10. Ablative of Means or Instrument.

a. The construction illustrated by LXXXI, 16: manus sanguine polluerit is common.

b. With cum. Three examples: XXXIII, 5: currere cum pedibus; XXXVIII, 24: petram . . . cum grammate sculpsit; XXXIX, 28: certant cum perizomate . . . scelus tegere.

A common method of expressing means in the poems is the use of per with the accusative: XIII, 19; XXIII, 14; XXXIV, 29, 30; etc.

11. Ablative of Degree of Difference. One example: XV, 25: Quanto maior eris, tanto moderatior esto.

12. Ablative of Plenty or Want.

a. With adjectives: I, iii, 11: plena periclis (cf. III, 3, 6; XIII, 38; XVII, 5; LXIV, i, 1). Plenus is not found with the genitive in the poems.

b. With verbs: XV, 11: rebus abundat amicis; (Cf. LXI, i, 1); XXI, 9: grammata sola carent fato; LXXXVII, 7: Felle carens; LXXXIV, 1: precibus qui implestis et ora; IV, ii, 6: gratia Christi donis impleverat almis; XXIX, 5: Omnibus . . . bonis repleat te Christus. The

genitive is not used in the poems with any of these verbs.

13. Ablative of the Route. Two examples: XI, 25: Ducque via populos angusta; LXXXVII, ii: Hunc meliore via credo ad caelestia vectum.

14. Ablative of Price or Value.

a. Without preposition: XVIII, 25: quem . . . redemit . . . sanguine . . . suo; LXXXI, 45: Sanguine suo requiem sibi comparat.

b. With ex: LV, ii, 3: ex parvo sumptu.

c. With in:[1] XVI, 35: Agnus ab hoste . . . redemit in sanguine patres.

15. Ablative with utor, fruor, etc. Three examples: V, 9: His tu deliciis fruaris; XXXIX, 24: Utere eis; XCVII, 12: fungi praesulis officio.

16. Ablative with opus est and usus est. No example. Opus est occurs once with quid and subjunctive (I, iii, 13).

17. Ablative with verbs of mixing, joining, etc. One example: miscere (XL, 13, 14. Cf. Aeneid, II, 298). Iungere occurs only with dative: XCV, 6. The participles adiunctus, coniunctus, and iunctus occur only with dative (cf. I, iii, 19; XLI, iv, 8; XC, 8; etc.).

18. Locative Ablative.

a. With prepositions (in, sub) expressing Place Where: XVI, 49: in populo constructa priore; I, i, 21: nutritum in domate claro (cf. II, i, 4; II, ii, 28; III, 12; etc.); XXXIX, 86: agni dei sub pedibus; LXXXVII, 5: Pectore sub; XXIII, 12: sub clave tenes; XXXVIII, 13:

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[1] Cf. Vulgate use of in (from Hebrew ב through Greek ἐν) to mean 'with, by means of' (Vulg. Jud. 15:15, 16; Vulg. Psal. 2:12). See Pister and White, A Grammar of The Vulgate (Oxford, 1926), pp. 20-21.

sub lege; XXXIX, 92: sub flammarum monarchia; etc.

b. As in CL poetry and LL prose and poetry, the preposition in is freely omitted: IV, iii, 35; XVI, 93; XVIII, 31; LXXXIX, 2; etc.

c. For Place Whither constructions, see the Accusative. Sub occurs only with the ablative. The Ablative with in occurs with ponere (I, iii, 8; IX, 45; XIII, 17).

d. Subter does not occur.

e. Supra occurs once with the ablative. See Accusative.

f. Super occurs only with the accusative.

g. The Ablative with in expressing various figurative ideas: XXXVII, 85: non est quippe deus plagis culpandus in istis; XVI, 74: Et crucis in clavo hostis enim mulier; XVI, 79: Vincit honore dei promisso in munere Iephte. See Abl. of Respect.

h. Stare is used with and without in: LXI, 1, 10: stare choro; XXVII, 4: stant in conspectu; consistere is used with in (LXXII, 7).

19. Ablative of Time.

a. Time at or Within Which: I, iv, 9: tempore prisco; XXIV, 10: nullo tempore; XCVII, 2: tempore mortali; XXIII, 4: tempore non solito; XXIII, 16: temporibus variis; XVI, 7, 8: principio; XVI, 106: in fine; XI, 58: fine; XIX, 39: Septies inque die.

b. Duration of Time: XIII, 13: multis . . . annis; LXXXIV, 5: Bis senis . . . annis; I, iv, 14: tempore longevo; VIII, 1: tempore multo; VIII, 2: tempore perpetuo; XXX, 5: tempore parvo; XXIII, 9: perpetuis . . . in annis; XXXIX, 7: in sempiterno saeculo; XIV, 1: Omnibus

in horis; XXXVII, 101: senis . . . in horis.

20: Ablative of the Respect in Which. Common. The following examples are characteristic: XXXIV, 5: ut crescat meritis, crescit ceu temporis aevo; XIII, 8: Firmus in officiis, verus in eloquiis; XXXIX, 48: Spiritus super columbae Iesum mansit in specie; XXIV, 11: Instantes precibus simus in laude tonantis; XIII, 56: mentibus ignaris in novitate fidei; XIII, 57: ut tenera in lacte gaudet infantilis aetas.[1] XIII, 71: Stemmate iam gaudet, belli qui scammate vincit; XL, 8: Durescit . . . animo; XIII, 3: praeclarus . . . arte magister.

21. Ablative with dignus and indignus. I, iii, 10: dignus amore dei (XVII, 34; XLV, 6; LXIII, 5; LXXXI, 39). Indignus does not occur with the ablative.

22. Descriptive Ablative. No example.

23. Ablative of Cause or Reason. Characteristic examples: XIV, 8: Exemplum cunctis moribus egregiis; LIII, 25: Doctrina gratulans; LXXXIX, 24: Ex obitu maestus, ex requie et gratulans; IXXXI, 28: furor . . . absistit martyris ex precibus; XVI, 40: crucis ex ligno fons Mara dulcis erat; XVII, 4: fidus mihi adhesit amicus non nostri merito, sed bonitate sua.

24. Ablative of Way or Manner.

a. Without a preposition: I, i, 14: hunc edidit arte librorum; XIV, 6: consilio facias quaeque tuis iubeas; XI, 41: Sicque tui iure censeris nominis auctor; LXXXI, 33: Sed merito ecclesiae laudantur in orbe magistri; I, i, 2: mente pia; XL, 5: doleo pectore tristi; XXXIX, 83: fletu diro gememus; XXXVII, 83: murmure . . . nullo referamus ad aethera voces; XXXIX, 98: deo . . . ut referam laeta voce victoriam.

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[1] A Vulgate construction.

b. With cum: XXXIX, 33: Hic generavit sobolem / nam binam cum discrimine.

c. Abl. of the gerund with the force of a participle agreeing with the subject:[1] I, v, 9: Hic claustra superavit carnis ovando; XLV, 3; LX, 11; XC, 6. The construction, characteristic of Late Latin, is common in the poems.

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II. Moods

A. In the Principal Clause

1. The present and future forms of the imperative are used without any apparent distinction in meaning. Cf. I, i, 29, 30; VII, 7, 8; XVIII, 40; LXXIV, iii, 2; etc.

2. The future indicative is sometimes used instead of the imperative: IV, ii, 11: Accipe . . . atque hanc imitabere rite; IX, 29. This usage occurs in Horace, Ovid, Propertius, etc.[2]

3. The second person of the pres. subj. is often used as a substitute for the imperative: IX, 49, 50: Suscipias . . . et audi . . . des; XLII, ii, 3, 4: adsis . . . iuvato; I, iv, 19; etc. This is a poetic usage.[3]

4. The imperative with ne and non to express prohibition

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[1] Cf. James T. Hatfield, A Study of Juvencus (Bonn, 1890), p. 14; Emory B. Lease, A Syntactic, Stylistic and Metrical Study of Prudentius (Baltimore, 1895), p. 25.

[2] For a discussion and references, see Goelzer, Le Latin de Saint Avit, p. 46.

[3] See Goelzer, op. cit., p. 47.

does not occur in the poems. Ne and non occur several times with the 2nd per. pres. and perf. subj. in prohibitive expressions.[1] Nolite with the inf. occurs once: XXXIX, 69.

5. The third person of the pres. subj. in the imperative function occurs often. As in the second person both ne and non are used in prohibitions: IX, 41: Ne occursus saevus noceat; XXXVII, 29: Non te conturbet . . . inconstantia.[2]

6. The Optative Subjunctive. Only the present and perfect subjunctive occur: I, iv, 14: Te deus . . . protegat atque regat; XXXI, 1: Sis felix . . . sis laetus; XXVIII, 21: gratia . . . Christi tecum permanserit alma; etc. Many examples.

7. Questions of Deliberation or Perplexity occur occasionally.

a. With the pres. subjunctive: XIX, 3: O quem te vocitem ne controversia constet?

b. With the present and future indicative: XXXIX, 92: miser ego quid faciam, tunc ubi atque fugiam, cum tremet mundi machina, etc.? XXXIX, 93: Quo me tum possum vertere et suffragia quaerere, cum contra me sententia profertur in angustia? XXXIX, 96: Unde salus iam, domine, mihi veniet prospere praeter tuam clementiam solam, et veram gratiam? aut quis dat indulgentiam praeter tuam potentiam? XXIII, 11: Dicere quid possum de magna laude librorum Quos sub clave tenes, frater amate tuo?

8. Subjunctive of Obligation or Propriety. One example: XXXVII, 75: Quid memorem vetera?

9. Potential Subjunctive. One example: LXXXIV, 11: Quis

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[1] III, 22: Ne spernas; XIV, 9: ne feceris; V, 6: non spernas; IV, ii, 3; XXVIII, 2; etc. Nec spernas is used in XI, 47. Cf. Goelzer, loc. cit.

[2] Cf. Goelzer, loc. cit.

te, sancte pater, cum Christo nesciat esse?

B. In the Subordinate Clause

1. Parataxis. Common with deprecor (IV, ii, 1; XXXIX, 97; etc.), moneo (IV, iii, 23), posco (I, vi, 11; IV, iii, 1; XXVIII, 9; etc.), precor (IV, ii, 15; IX, 47; XXXIV, 8; XLII, i, 11; etc.), quaeso (I, i, 24; IV, ii, 10; XXX, 1; etc.), rogito (LXXIX, 1, 12), rogo (III, 22; IV, 1, 27; X, 11; etc.).

2. Indirect Questions. No examples with ut, si, utrum, num, an. The indicative[1] and subjunctive are used indiscriminately: I, i, 17, 18: Quo typicos numeros, tropicas et rite figuras / Indidit, ut dona panderet alma dei: / Passic quid Christi mundo conferret honoris, / Qualiter antiquum vinceret et celidrum; II, ii, 1-18: Cernito quid voluit . . . hic audiat . . . Quid dicat . . . nos . . . est fas . . . discere verba dei: Quid mandet dictis, quid factis indicet ipsis, . . . Quid . . . signet . . . . Exhibui parvis haec tribus ipse libris: Quid cultura velit, gradibus quid mantiet almis, Quid prece, quid festis sancta dei aecclesia, Dogmata quae cunctis pia discere, quaeve decere condecet ordinibus mystica dicta dei; XXXVII, 52-66: Qualia perpessus sit . . . Quantos . . . fletus effudit . . . Et . . . quanta passus . . . fuit . . . Quomodo sit spretus, et qualia praestat alumnis, Quomodo sit tractus . . . quotiens tolerabat aerumnas . . . Qualiter . . . hic sustulit iras . . . ; XIX, 8: Nescio quae fraus est nominis in capite. Cf. III, 17; LXXXV, 1; XXXVIII, 17; XIX, 17.

3. Relative Clauses.

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[1] On the use of the indicative in indirect questions, see Goelzer, op. cit., p. 323; Stolz-Schmalz, Lateinische Grammatik (5th ed. revised by M. Leumann and J. B. Hoffmann. München, 1928), p. 694.

a. Subjunctive in characterizing clauses: XXI, 7: Nullum opus exsurgit, quod non annosa vetustas / Expugnet, quod non vertat iniqua dies; XXXIX, 68: Eos qui velint credere, lavate sacro flumine. Another example shows both the indicative and the subjunctive unless fit should be read in place of sit: XXXVII, 5: Quid porro est quod non properatis effugit alis, / Et varium non sit (fit?) quod tegit arce polus?

b. Anticipatory subjunctive: LXXXI, 36: Ergo vir iste dei spernens mundana reliquit / Pro Christo cuncta, qui meliora daret.

c. Subjunctive in clauses of purpose: No example with the relative pronoun. For clauses of purpose introduced by ut, see §B 9 of this chapter.

d. The indefinite relative in generalizing clauses: Qualiscumque is used with the subjunctive (LXXXII, 13); quicumque with the indicative (IV, iii, 21; IX, 37; XX, 7) and with the subjunctive (L, ii, 3); quisque,[1] with the indicative (XV, 22; XLII, iii, 4) and with the subjunctive (XIV, 6; LXXXVIII, 1); quisquis, with the indicative (IX, 48; XII, 6, 7; XX, 11; XXIII, 13, 15; XLIX, 1, 1; LXXXI, 47; LXXXVIII, 15) and with the subjunctive (IV, iii, 23; XXVIII, 8;LV, iii, 1; LXXXIX, 1). Omnes . . . qui (=quisquis) is used once with the subjunctive (XLVI, 15).

4. Clauses introduced by quod.

a. For the use of the quod clause as a substitute for the infinitive in indirect discourse, see §III, The In-

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[1] On this use of quisque for quisquis, see Goelzer, op. cit., p. 671.

finitive and Equivalents.

b. There are no examples of quod causal clauses.

c. From the fourth century on quod becomes more and more a universal conjunction meaning "that" (cf. French que).[1] Quod as an equivalent of ut occurs in the following types of clauses: (a) obligation (XLIX, i, 7: decet . . . quod . . . petant); (b) request (X, 12: oro quod eat; XCII, iv, 4: precando quod te conservet . . . deus); (c) volitive (I, iii, 13: opus est . . . quod . . . succurrat; LXXIII, ii, 4: poscas . . . gratia quod Christi salvet eum arce poli; (d) purpose clauses (I, i, 11: illum . . . direxit ad tua tecta quod mecum legeret metri . . . artem; IX, 46; XVI, 3; XVIII, 65; XIX, 30; XXXIX, 47; LXXXIII, 6).

5. Clauses introduced by quia, quoniam.

a. quia is not used in the poems in clauses substituted for the infinitive in indirect discourse.

b. All the occurrences of quia in the poems are with the indicative in clauses of fact. Cf. I, i, 21; I, v, 9; I, vi, 9; II, i, 5; II, ii, 13; IV, iii, 25; X, 7; XXII, 9; XXXVIII, 4; LIII, 65.

c. The only occurrence of quoniam is with the indicative: LIII, 67: Tu quoniam virtus, tu vita es, . . . Tu, Christe, eleison . . . .

6. Clauses introduced by quam, quamdiu, quamquam, quamvis, licet, quando.

a. The correlatives tam . . . quam are not used in the poems.

b. Quam is used once without such a comparative word

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[1]Goelzer, op. cit., p. 331.

as magis, potius, plus: XL, 5: Sed id nunc doleo pectore tristi / multum posse malum heu generale, / quam soli mihimet condere damnum.

c. Quam clauses after a comparative normally take the indicative. The subjunctive occurs in some late writers, e. g., Avitus.[1] The subjunctive in the following example is doubtful. The MS reading is expedit. and the source of the passage in Alcuin (Praecepta vivendi, v. 62) has expedit. Expediat is Brower's correction. I prefer to keep the reading of the source and of the MS: XV, 12: Plures (amicos) quam expedit nullus habere potest.

d. Quamdiu occurs once: XXXIX, 99: Quamdiu in ergastulo / sum clausus carnis sedulo, / ore, corde et opere / te canam laudem, kyrie.

e. Quamquam. Two occurrences and both with the subjunctive: LXXI, 5: Iste quidem sanctus, quamquam non sanguine fuso Carne esset martyr, mente tamen fuerat; LXXXI, 15: Quamquam Fresonum gens . . . Martyris . . . manus sanguine polluerit, Praedixit Christi sed vox verissima, quod nunc Cernitur impletum pluribus esse locis.

f. Quamvis occurs once, and with the subjunctive: XI, 45: Haec quoque pauper inops, quamvis sis summus honore, Misit congesta.

g. Licet occurs four times as a concessive conjunction, three times with the pres. subj. and once with the imperfect subjunctive: I, i, 23: quae licet indigna et sint vilia; II, ii, 19: Sed licet haec tota non possim carpere scriptis; VI, 13: Sintque licet montes inter cum fluctibus arva; XCVII, 7: Sed licet incaute hanc nec

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[1]Goelzer, Le Latin de Saint Avit, p. 336.

fixe semper haberem.

g. Quando occurs only as a temporal conjunction. This usage became common only in Late Latin.[1] Three examples: XVII, 28: Nam dedit hoc nomen dudum tibi cura parentum, Baptismum quando sorte tua tuleras; LXXIII, 1, 4: In quo et evangelium sanctum gestetur honeste, Quando lecturus hoc diaconus erit; XL, 10: Venit summa dies, tempus amarum, quando extrema pati turba coacta est.

7. Clauses introduced by cum, dum, donec.

a. Cum in descriptive clauses of situation with indicative of various tenses: I, 1, 3: cum fueram custos . . . hunc puerum docui; IX, 24: Fit quoque quod . . . psalmista . . . canebat, Cum stupuit mirans dona superna dei; XIII, 31: Illius est studium, cum pergit ovilia circum, Ut mactet, etc.; XXI, 1: Lex pia cumque dei latum dominans regit orbem, Quam sanctum est legem scribere namque dei; XXI, 12: Grammata nempe dei digitus sulcabat in apta Rupe, suo legem cum dederat populo; XXXIX, 58: Tota draconis horrida vis fugit . . . cum ex multis clamantia exiebant daemonia; XXXIX, 63: Tum revixerunt mortui, et patuerunt Herebi obscura loca carcerum, cum venit auctor luminum; XXXIX, 64: Gemit hostis in catena, cum fecit rex iudicia et sanctis liberamina; XXXIX, 81: angelorum tremebunda circumstabunt et agmina, cunctis iudex cum propria secundum reddet merita; XXXIX, 92: miser ego quid faciam, tunc ubi atque fugiam, cum tremet mundi machina sub flammarum monarchia? XL, 13: Diverso interea moenia luctu miscentur, resonant cymbala cumque et signum ecclesiae convocat omnes; LIX, 11: Cor tibi sit mundum,

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[1]Cf. Stolz-Schmalz, Lateinische Grammatik, p. 740.

sacra cum libamina tractas; LXXXI, 1: Inclyta sanctorum cum gloria crescit ubique Et meritûm splendor fulget in orbe soli, Asia magnificat Iacobum, Ausonia quoque Petrum, Iohannemque Ephesus, Africa Cyprianum: Non minus exaltans celebrat Germania laudes Et Bonifacii opus martyris almificum.

b. Cum clauses of situation with prss. subjunctive: V, 5: Haec quoque collecta calathis cum, lector opime, Cernas, non spernas, sed religens teneas; IX, 39: cumque velis vitae finem, finemque laboris Imponere, servo tunc miserere tuo; XI, 47: Nec spernas vilem, cum gazas gestet in arca; XXXII, 4: Dignus nam docta cum sis ut carmina solvas, Ignoscas nostris, rustica cum videas; XXXVII, 36: Credo suos servos quod nullo spreverit aevo, Adiuveritque satis, cum sua vota petant; XCII, ii, 5: Tu memor esto mei cum vivas sanus in orbe, Post funus tecum ut laetus ad astra petam.

c. Cum causal with the subjunctive: XXXIX, 22: Huic praecepit firmiter manere immortaliter, suam sacram imaginem servare venerabilem, sequique iussa domini, vicarius cum sit dei; XXXIX, 93: Accusor reus criminis, cum non sit favor operis.

d. Cum causal with the indicative: Diligit omnipotens sophiam . . . , Cum sophia gazis omnibus est melior; XXII, 6: Nec me contristant tua corripientia verba cum scio quod semper pectora amica tenes.

e. Cum concessive with the subjunctive: XXXII, 3: Dignus nam docta cum sis ut carmina solvas, Ignoscas nostris rustica cum videas; XXXVIII, 1: Nam pictura tibi tibi cum omni sit gratior arte, Scribendi ingrate non

spernas, posco laborem.

f. The uses of dum in the poems parallel those of cum. Dum in clauses of situation is used with the indicative in a few instances: I, iv, 10: Quae Christi ad laudem conscripta est tempore prisco Ludere dum libuit carmine versifico; XVI, 71: Destruit arca dei muros dum circuit urbem;[1] XXXIV, 17: Hoc, pater alme modo dum vacat quaerere regnum, Quaerere non cesses;[2] XXXVII, 9: Dum loquimur, seges alta viret, etc.; XXXVII, 58: Dux . . . qui totam stravit Aegyptum, Flagris eripuit dumque dei populum, Quomodo sit spretus, etc.; XXXIX, 20: Dum pius mundi machinam . . . fecerat, atque aquas diviserat, herbarum format germina, etc.;

g. Dum expressing future and past situation with subjunctive: IX, 43: Dum iudex venias . . . , Iustifices servum tunc, precor, ipse tuum; LXXXIX, 15: Haec quoque dum expleret iuvenile hic tempus, et annos Maturae aetatis inciperet, iam obiit.[3]

h. There is one example of dum with the indicative in a causal clause: XXIII, 19: Nil tibi cum mundo, mundus dum preterit omnis.

i. Dum in anticipatory clauses and in clauses of proviso does not occur in the poems.

j. Donec occurs once and in a clause of fact: LXXVI, 13: et nullus iam reparavit eum, . . . donec Hrabanus praesul hunc renovandum adiit.

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[1]Cf. W. G. Hale and C. D. Buck, A Latin Grammar (Boston, 1903), §559a. Cf. Poem XXXIX, 55.

[2]Cf. Hale and Buck, op. cit., §559b.

[3]On the use of dum as a substitute for cum in Late Latin, see Goelzer, op. cit., p. 340, and the references there given.

8. Clauses introduced by ubi, antequam, postquam.

a. Ubi occurs twice as a temporal conjunction, once with the indicative and once with the subjunctive: I, 1, 13; Ast ubi sex lustra implevit, . . . edidit . . . librum; XCVII, 9: Ast ubi iam plures transissent temporis anni, convenere viri vertere fata loci.

b. The single occurrence of antequam is with the present subjunctive: VI, 20: Ante solum terrae caelique volubile cyclum Praetereant, vester quam quoque cesset amor.

c. Postquam is found only with the indicative: XXXIX, 54: Postquam zabulus pulsus est, angelis ministratus est; XL, 4: Postquam tu . . . abisti, ... torsus . . . sum; XLI, v, 2; XLVII, 1; LVI, 2, 5; LVII, 1.

9. Clauses introduced by ut, uti, ne, quo, quominus, quatenus.

a. Ut is common in comparisons (I, vi, 18; XIX, 4, 40; XXVI, 6; XXXIX, 75; etc.). Several examples show combinations with sic (VI, 22: sicut; XIII, 57: Ut . . . sic; XIX, 17: sic . . . ut; XXIV, 17: Ut sicut . . . sic). Velut, prout, quasi, and tamquam are not used in the poems.

b. Temporal ut with the indicative occurs once: XXXIX, 25: Haec saevus ut audierat chelydros et inviderat, dira pestis timuerat, etc. Ut primum occurs once: XVIII, 5: Quem primum ut vidi; and the Late Latin mox ut is found once: XVII, 2: Qui mox ut notus, fidus mihi adhesit amicus.

c. Ut is common in purpose clauses: I, 1, 16: hunc edidit . . . librum ut dona panderet alma dei; VII, 7: Limina pande poli, Paschalis ut intret in aulam; etc.

The form uti occurs once: XXXIX, 15: creavit angelos . . . uti non esset bonitas otiosa, etc. This is also the only occurrence of non with ut; other negative purpose clauses are introduced by ne: XI, 32; XVI, 21, 22; XVII, 20; XVIII, 25; etc. Ne occurs once after a verb of fearing: XXXIX, 25: dira pestis timuerat, unde illa corruerat, ne homo caelum habeat.

d. Ut is used a few times in result clauses: IV, ii, 7: Gratia . . . Christi donis te impleverat . . . ac gratam cunctis effecit, taliter ut . . . humilis maneas; XXIV, 10; LXXXI, 12, 30. One example of negative result occurs: XXXIX, 37: neque laverunt flumina, ut non crescerent crimina.

e. Ut occurs in substantive clauses of the following types: (a) consent: XIII, 73: Cum Christo ut regnes concedat gratia Christi; (b) obligation: XXVIII, 6: Dignum est ut mentem provocet ipsa piam; XXXII, 3: Dignus nam docta cum sis ut carmina solvas; (c) optative: XXXIII, 24: optans semper sospes ut ipse fias; (d) request: I, iv, 2: te . . . oro Inter oves . . . me ut . . . numeres; XVII, 43: peto ut vivas sospes; L, ii, 4; LXXI, 11; XIX, 21; (e) volitive: II, ii, 24: posco . . . Me ut commendetis vos precibus domino; XIII, 32; XXXIII, 14; XXXIX, 59; XLVI, 16; XL, 11; XLVIII, v, 2; LXXVII, ix, 12.

f. Quo (=ut) occasionally introduces purpose clauses: I, vi, 7; IV, i, 19, 29; IV, iii, 12; XLVIII, v, 4.

g. Quominus is used once to introduce a substantive clause after a verb of hindering: XV, 9: Nec mare nec tellus, nec montes . . . Huic obstare queunt aut inhibere

viam, Quominus, alme pater, semper tua viscera cingat . . . amor ac penetret pectus, amate, tuum.

h. Quatenus (=ut) is used twice to express purpose:[1] II, ii, 25: Me ut commendetis vos precibus domino, Quatenus ipse pius concedat dona salutis; XXXVII, 88: Et pie flectenda est precibus clementia nostris, Quatenus a nobis transferat ille flagra.

10. Clauses introduced by si, ni, seu . . . seu.

a. See §II B 3 d of this chapter for generalizing clauses introduced by indefinite relatives.

b. Si occurs four times in conditional sentences of the type si est . . . est: V, 11; XLVIII, ii, 3; LI, ii, 1; XCII, i, 3; three times in sentences of the type si sit . . . est: XLI, xiv, 12; XLIII, iii, 8; XXXIX, 26 (All are in indirect discourse); twice in the type si est . . . erit: XXVII, 9; XCVII, 1; once in the type si est . . . fuerit: IV, ii, 9; and once in the type si fuerit . . . fuit: XXXIX, 51 (in indirect discourse). The imperative in the conclusion occurs with si est: XLIX, v, 3; with si sit: XI, 7; with si fuit: XXXVII, 93. The second person and the third person of the pres. subj. in commands occur in conclusions, the former with the condition type si fuit (XI, 49), and the latter with the type si sit (III, 19). Three examples show mixtures of the pres. ind. and the fut. ind. and the pres. subj. according to the following types: si est . . . erit, est (V, 9); si sit, est, est, erit . . . est (XI, 42, 43, 44); si sit, est . . . est, est, est (XXXIII, 7, 8, 9).

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[1] On this Late Latin usage, see Goelzer, op. cit., p. 350, and the references there cited.

Contrary to fact conditions occur four times with the imperfect subjunctive in both clauses whether the time is present or past: IX, 21, 25; XXXIX, 27, 40. The negative form ni is used three times and si non, once. Ni is used once for nisi meaning 'but' or 'except:' XXXVII, 25.

c. Seu . . . seu occurs once: XX, 15: Seu mihi haec tribuas, seu non, tamen omnipotentis Divinitas semper det tibi cuncta bona. The regular construction is with the indicative, but the subjunctive is found occasionally in Late Latin. Goelzer notes an instance in St. Avitus.[1]

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III. The Infinitive and Equivalents

A. The Infinitive

1. There are a few examples of the infinitive with nouns and adjectives with est, and verbs and phrases of similar force:[2] II, ii, 7: Sic quoque nos . . . est fas . . . discere verba dei; XXXIII, 5: Currere cum pedibus, oculis ac cernere fas est; IV, iii, 28: Tempus . . . aptum est atque acceptabile Christo Inservire deo; XXI, 2: Quam sanctum est legem scribere namque dei; LXI, i, 9: Quam dulce et gratum est . . . Stare in choro, et placidis caelestia psallere verbis; LXXXI, 52: Praesule hocque regi dignaque quae fueras (Dignus est and dignum est occur also with

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[1] Op. cit., p. 358.

[2] In poetry and in Late Latin generally the infinitive depending on nouns and adjectives is used more freely than in Classical prose. Cf. IV, ii, 4: In quo cognoscis tibi ius servire ministri. See Goelzer, op. cit., pp. 228-230.

ut with the subjunctive: XXXII, 3; XXXVIII, 6); II, ii, 18; XIX, 1: Versibus his paucis liceat mandare salutes . . . tibi; XXXIII, 13: Sed mihi communis nempe ac iustum esse videtur Membrorum ut cura par fiat atque labor.

2. The infinitive occurs once as an appositive: XIII, 43: Hoc opus, hoc studium magni est pastoris in orbe, Nempe talenta sibi multiplicare data.

3. As in the poets of all periods, the infinitive is used to express purpose: I, i, 8: huc missus discere verba dei; XXXIX, 71: qui me misit ab aethere totum mundum redimere; XIX, 31: veniens thesaurum quaerere; XXXIX, 46: qui venit vitam reddere; XCVII, 10: Convenere viri vertere fata loci; LXXXII, 13: Hoc hymnista carmen offert pauper vobis . . . tenere.

4. As in Classical Latin, the infinitive with causative and auxiliary verbs is used with volo, malo, nolo, cupio, studeo, paro, tempto, cogo, sino, iubeo, doceo, posco, moneo, coepi, cesso, festino, timeo, scio, nescio, memini, soleo, consuesco, possum, queo, nequeo.[1] The use of the infinitive with the following verbs belongs more particularly to poetry and Late Latin: amo (I, v, 10; LI, ii, 1; XCV, 6), certo (XXXIII, 16; XXXIV, 21; XXXIX, 28; XL, 11; LXXXII, 8), compello (X, 22; XL, 2), concedo (XIII, 14; XX, 5), curo (XLVIII, ii, 3), dignor (LXXXVI, i, 5), do (LXXXI, 31, 53; XL, 12), efficio (XCVI, 8), eligo (IX, 17), exopto (XLVII, 15), facio (IV, i, 15, 27; XII, 10, 16; XVII, 48; XXIV, 18; XLI, viii, 8; LXXXI, 32), gaudeo (XXXIX, 45), linquo (='permit, allow')(IV, i, 13), mando (XVIII, 29), mereo or mereor (XIII, 51; LV, i, 2; LXXX, i, 8), peto (XLI, vii, 6), praecipio (XX, 10; XXXIX, 22), praesto (XVII, 2), quaero (V, 11), sperno

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[1] Decerno and opto occur only with ut; concedo, efficio, facio, posco, and praecipio occur also with ut.

(LXXXV, 1), suadeo (XXXIX, 26, 30), tribuo (XII, 17), veco (XXXIV, 27), valeo (I, iii, 7; IV, i, 19; IV, ii, 13; XIII, 58, 64; XVI, 3, 92).

5. The infinitive with subject in the accusative is used with the following verbs in indirect discourse: credo (I, iv, 11; XXXVII, 15; XLIII, iii, 7; LXXXVII, 11), do iudicium (XVI, 47), doleo (XL, 5), excuso[1] (XXXIX, 30), fateor (I, i, 31), gaudeo (XXXVIII, 13; XXXIX, 85), laudo[2] (XXXIX, 52), memini (I, i, 21), miror (XXXVII, 20), nescio (LXXXIV, 11), ostendo[3] (XXXVIII, 28), praedico[4] (XIII, 23), probo (LXXXIV, 12), promitto (XXXIX, 26, 51. In the last example the pres. inf. with subject expressed occurs), scio (XI, 50), signo[5] (XIII, 26), spero (XXXIX, 52. Pres. inf. with subject expressed), spondeo (XLIV, i, 3), testo[6] (XIII, 27).

6. An infinitive after an infinitive occurs twice: XXXIX, 45: Herodes coepit quaerere Christum regem occidere; XXXIX, 88: nolentes Christum credere deo a patre venisse.

7. The use of quod with the indicative or subjunctive as a substitute for the infinitive in indirect discourse is found only with scio and credo and the phrase dedit iudicium: XXI, 6: Cum scio quod . . . pectora amica tenes; XXXVII, 35: Credo suos servos quod nullo spreverit aevo, adiuveritque satis, cum sua vota petant; XVI, 48: Lex dedit iudicium sontes persolvere poenas, Quodque salus veniat, lex dedit iudicium. Here both constructions occur with the same verb.

Quia and quoniam are not found in this construction in

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[1] Rare or not occurring in CL.

[2] Vide supra n. 1. The occurrence of laudo is doubtful, as it is an emendation.

[3] Vide supra n. 1.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Ibid.

[6] Ibid.

the poems.

8. The Historical Infinitive and the Infinitive in Exclamations do not occur.

B. The Supine

1. The Classical Latin use of the Supine in -um to express purpose after Verbs of Motion is not frequent in Late Latin.[1] One example: XI, 2: salutatum domata patris adi.

2. The Supine in -u does not occur in the poems.

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IV. Participles, Gerund and Gerundive

A. Participle

1. The Present Participle joined to the object after verbs of perceiving is used a few times: XX, 4: me exaudiat ad te clamantem; XXXIV, 25: Te . . . famulantem sentiat; etc.

2. The Present Participle is used freely and often causes excessive condensation as in XI, 33-36: Nec fur effodiens intrans mactaverit agnum, Sed pastor veniens omne pecus habeat, etc.

3. The Future Participle is used attributively: III, 7: venturi . . . regis; XXXIX, 31: morituri; XLIX, 1, 1: petiturus; etc.

4. The substantive use of participles is common: XIII, 23: ventura; XXXIV, 22: vincenti; XXXVII, 82: mansura . . . peritura; LIX, 9; precantes; LXIV, 1, 3: adstantes . . . se-

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[1]See Goelzer, op. cit., p. 275.

dentes: LXXIV, 1, 7: tonantem; etc.

B. Gerund and Gerundive

1. The genitive of the gerund is used with causa: LXXVII, 12.

2. For the use of the ablative of the gerund to express manner, see the Ablative of Manner.

3. The gerundive is used to express purpose: XLV, 1: huc quos misit habendos; LXXVI, 14: Hrabanus . . . hunc renovandum adiit. It is not found with ad in the poems.

CHAPTER II

FORMS

A. Orthography

ae for e: I, iii, 3: aecclesia (II, ii, 4; II, ii, 16; III, 24); I, i, 6: aethicae; LXXXIX, 3: faemina (XCV, 1); XXXIX, 17: caeteris.

ae for oe: XXXVII, 102: caenas; XIII, 72: praelia XXXVII, 38, 73; XXXIX, 60); XXIV, 14: paenis.

b for p: XVI, 27, 28: nubsit.

c for ch: XL, 1: carta; I, i, 18: celidrum; XLII, i, 2: sepulcra (LXXVII, i, 3; LXXVIII, i, 1).

c for g: II, ii, 17: docmata (MS reading in I, i, 4).

ch for c: XVIII, 3: archanum.

ch for g: XXXIX, 35: gastrimarchia.

ci for ti: XL, 1: muncia.

d for t: II, ii, 3: inquid.

e for ae: XVII, 3: adhesit; XV, 23, 24: ceca; XVI, 83: cede; I, vi, 15: inlesum; I, iv, 14: longevo; XXVI, 11: secula; XXXIX, 18: teterrimus; LXXXII, 6: tetro.

e for i: I, iii, 8: aethereus (LIII, 15, 21).

f for ph: XLVI, 14: sarcofago.

h omitted: XXIII, 1: omonimus (XXVI, 5); XXXIX, 12: omcusion; XI, 63: osanna; XIX, 17: ymnorum; V, 4: myrram; XVI, 61, 62: talamus; XXXIX, 80: aetralibus.

h added: XXXIX, 35: habundabat; XLI, 1, 1: heremita;

XXXIX, 49: heremum; XLIII, i, 3: isthic; XXXIX, 91: Sathan.

i for e: XXXIX, 90: famis; XLIV, vi, 1: genitrix (LIII, 11; LX, 13); XXXIX, 11, 72: paraclitum; XVI, 89: vatis.

i for u: I, iii, 5: inclita.

i for y: I, i, 18: celidrum; XXIII, 1: omonimus (XXVI, 5); II, ii, 18: mistica; XXXIV, 11: paranimphus; XXII, 1: symmista (L, i, 3).

k for ch: XI, 1: karta (XIII, 42); XV, 1: kartula.

o for u: XXXVII, 55: sobole (XXXIX, 36, 70; LXXXI, 48); IX, 15: sulphore.

oe for e: XVI, 77: lagoena.

p inserted: XXXIX, 94: dampnant.

s omitted: LXXX, xi, 3: extinxit; XCII, i, 1: exul.

ti for ci: XXXVII, 60: convitiis; XXVIII, 4: glatie.

u for i: XXXIII, 9: tegumenta.

y for e: XVI, 73: tympora.

y for i: I, vi, 9: olym; XVI, 8, 9: paradysum.

y for u: XIV, 15: inclytus.

The spelling induperator (III, 11) is used for imperator, and zabulus (XVI, 70) for diabolus.

Doubling of consonants: XXXIX, 76: buccinae; IV, iii, 35: grabatto; X, 17: loquella; XXXVII, 65: millia (XXXIX, 46, 57, 85); XLIX, vi, 4: relliquias; LXXVI, 15: sollers (XC, 5); XLI, vii, 6: suppremi.

Omission of one of double consonants: XIX, 36: Bachi (LV, i, 4); IV, iii, 18: flacida (MS); XX, 9: glosae; XLI, v, 12: quatuor.

Syncope of vowels: XC, 11: aethra; I, iii, 11: periclis; XLIX, vi, 1: saecla; XXXVII, 31: saecli; XXXIX, 2: regmina; LXXVI, 10: tegmen; XLI, vii, 2: vinclis (LII, 2; LV, v, 2;

LXXXII, 9).

Assimilation: The general practice in the poems is assimilation. Certain variations and departures from the practice occur in compounds with ad, con, and in, and in the consonant group mq: ad: XLIII, iii. 2: assistat; LXXIX, iv, 2: associata; XVII, 45: asstans; LXIV, i, 3: astantes; XXXVII, 22: adclinis; XLI, i, 4: adsistunt; XLI, x, 7: adsociavit; XLI, i, 1: adstat (XLI, v, 3); XLIII, iii, 5: adstent. con: XLIV, ii, 7: conlactanea. in: LIII, 50: inlaesos (assimilated form occurs twice); I, vi, 15: inlesum; III, 1: inluminat; XXXIX, 61: inlusus; XL, 11: inmitem; XXXVII, 77: inradiata; XL, 12: inritans. mq: XXXVII, 32: nunquam; XX, 7: quaecunque; LXXXII, 13: qualecunque; II, i, 1: qualiacunque; L, ii, 3: quicunque; IV, ii, 13: numquam; IV, iii, 21: quaecumque; IX, 37: quodcumque.

B. Nouns

Nouns usually plural appearing in the singular: XXXIX, 77: dies magnae angustiae; XXXIX, 93: cum contra me sententia profertur in angustia; XXXIX, 5: Eras absque origine primordii et crepidine.

Altare (used by Cic. only in the plural) appears in both the singular and the plural: XI, 51: altaris (XLI, i, 1; XLI, iii, 1; etc.); XVII, 45: altaribus.

Nouns usually singular appearing in the plural: XVI, 95: redeunt quo a carcere plebes (Columella, Prudentius, and Augustine).

Change of declension: arbuscula -ae: XXXIX, 20: herbarum format germina, virgultum ac arbuscula (No examples cited by Forcellini, Harper, or Thesaurus); decipula -ae, decipulum -i: IX, 14: decipulam hostis amans (The first decl. form occurs in Jerome and in Vulgate; the second decl. form in Apul., Aug.,

Mart. Capell., Rufin., Sidon., Ven. Fort., etc.); infernus -i, inferna -orum: IX, 15: inferni . . . stagna; IX, 25: infernus; XXXIX, 34: ad inferna (masc. sing. common in Vulg. and in Ecc. Lat.; the neut. plur. is CL and occasionally in Ecc. Lat.); pellicula -ae: XXXIX, 31: pelliculo ut vestirentur mortuo; sicca -ae, siccum,-i: XXXIX, 20: polum et siccum fecerat atque aquas diviserat (First decl. occurs in Vulg. Psal. 94, 5 and in Quintil. 12, 11; the second decl. in Virg., Propert., Plin.); terminus -i: XXXIX, 75: eritque mundi terminum (Du Cange cites an example from a 14th cent. charter); XXXIX, 56: per Iudae termina (This may be a 2nd decl. neut., or it may be from termen -inis, a 3rd decl. neut. found in inscriptions and in late writers. Du Cange cites examples from late charters. Cf. Varro, LL, 5, 4); tonitrus -us: XXXIX, 90: tonitruus . . . horridus; XXXIX, 76: discurrunt coruscantia fulgura et tonitrua (Second decl. forms occur in Vulg. Isa. 29, 6: tonitruo and Apoc. 19, 6: tonitruorum (MS variant); on the neuter form, see H. Goelzer, Le Latin de Saint Avit, p. 394); materia -ae, materies -ei: XXXIX, 83: subtracta necessaria operandi materia (The fifth decl. form is not found in the poems).

Variations in declension: XXXIX, 80: animabus; XXXIX, 80: compaginibus; XXXVII, 33: multa patitur . . . plebes (plebs is not found in the poems); XXXIX, 76: in montium specubus.

The declension of Greek nouns. The usage of the Classic and early Christian poets is generally observed. The following may be noted: absis -idis is preferred to absida -ae: XLIX. iii, 4: Qua supra pictas absida laeta notat; baptisma -atis and baptismus -i both occur: XXXIX, 47: tinctus erat baptismate; XVII, 28: Baptismum quando sorte tua tuleras; chlamys -ydis is preferred to chlamyda -ae: LXXVII, viii, 2: Portio sudarii chlamydis atque sacrae; cyclos (-us) appears in the neuter: VI, 19: Ante solum

terrae caelique volubile cyclum praetereant (Found in Victorinus and Chiron); emblema -atis is preferred to emblema -ae: XLIX, vi, 2: Emblemate inclusum arx tenet ista crucis; ethica -ae is preferred to ethice -es: I, i, 6: aethicae monitis; hagiographa -orum (Used by Jerome and Cassiodorus) appears as a fem. sing.; LXI, ii, 2: Quae lex significat et quae hagiographa figurat; both the masc. sing. and neut. plur. forms of tartarus -i (-a -orum) occur: IX, 41: Tartarus ardens; XXXIX, 64: quod doluerunt Tartara (XXXIX, 91; LXII, ii, 1); propheta (XVI, 91) and prophetes (XXXIX, 38) both occur.

The declension of nouns of Hebrew origin. The usage of the Vulgate is generally observed.[1] The following may be noted: The -in form of the plural is preferred to the -im form in cherub and seraph: XXXIX, 14: cherubin . . . et seraphin.

The nominative form levita is preferred to levites: XXXIV, 13: levita protomartyr; XLI, ii, 1: levita Stephanus. The indeclinable form satan (sathan) is preferred to the form satanas -ae: XXXIX, 91.

Treatment of Germanic names. First declension: LXXXVI, ii, 1: Otdruda; LXXXIX, 4: Irmingarda. Second declension: XLVI, 13: Hrabanus; LXX, i, 3: Haistulfus; LV, i, 5: Otgarius; etc. Third declension: XXXV, 8: Buolo; XXXIV, 16: Buoloni. Indeclinables: XLI, iii, 3: Heistolf; XLV, 3: Hraban; LXXII, ii, 12: Isanbert . . . Rodulph; XI, 42: Baturih; XI, 4: Regan; XCV, 2: Thuring; XCV, 1, 5: Wigfrid . . . Theotfrid; etc.

C. Pronouns

Use of the contracted form quîs for quibus: XL, 11;

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[1] See F. Kaulen, Sprachliches Handbuch zur Vulgata (2nd. edit., Freiburg, 1904), pp. 123 ff.

LIII, 31; LXX, ii. 5.

D. Adjectives

Variations in declension: Both forms of the acc. masc. of ambo are used: LV, i, 5: ambos; XXXIX, 27: ambo. The nom. salubris is preferred to saluber: XVIII, 36. The 3rd decl. unanimis is preferred to the 2nd decl. unanimus: XL, 4. There are two examples of the contracted genitive plural: XXXIX, 1: devotûm; XLI, iii, 6: senûm.

E. Verbs

Verbs usually deponent appearing in active forms: causor: XIX, 9: hunc causat prima nigellum Sillabe; complector: XXXVII, 89: natum caro complectit amore; dignor: IV, i, 17: Quo dignatque vocata ipsa sit munera Christi; rimor: III, 4: Qui rimare sciat mystica verba dei.

Verbs usually active in form appearing in deponent forms: misero: IX, 5: flenti et miseratus adesto; propitio: XCVI, 12: Ambobus propitiare, deus.

Verbs appearing in both active and deponent forms: mereo (-or): LXXI, 9: laudem in terra meruit; LV, i, 2: Nomine pro Christi qui meruere mori (LXXX, i, 8); XIII, 51: Ut tunc esse bonis felix merearis in istis (This line is from Alcuin). There is one example of promeruit (LXVIII, 6). Misereo (-eor): IX, 40: servo . . . miserere tuo (LIII, 4, 62; LXX, ii, 8; XCII, i, 4); XL, 8: nullius miseret; testo (-or): XXXIX, 48: Pater prolem testaverat mundo; XIII, 27: haec signa diem domini testantur adesse; XIX, 43: testor per sceptra tonantis.

Variations in conjugation: evello: The perf. evulsi is

preferred to evelli: V, 3: Arboribus celsis evulsi ex cortice ramos; maturo: XXXVII, 9: seges alta viret, maturiet, aret (maturire is cited in Forcellini-De Vit Glossarium. There is no other instance of this verb in the poems). Posco: II, ii, 30: poscistis; torqueo: XL, 4: torsus (IX, 20: tortus). A few perfects in -ere occur: IV, 4: abiere; I, i, 19: cecinere; XXXIX, 37: coepere; XCVII, 10: convenere; XCII, ii, 3: dixere; LVI, 2: diripuere; XLVIII, i, 4: exposuere; XIII, 39: fecere; LXX, ii, 2: posuere. There are two examples of the future in -ere: XV, 29: sociabere; IV, ii, 11: imitabere. Contracted forms: XXXIX, 25: audierat; LXXVI, 2: consuerant; IV, i, 1: creasti; LXXXIV, 1: implestis; IX, 9: macularam; XVI, 9: manarunt; III, 17: nosse; IV, i, 2: parasti; XCII, iv, 1: peteras; III, 2: prodiit; XXXIX. 65: redierat; XCVII, 9: transissent. The syncopated prendo is preferred to prehendo (XXXIV, 19; LI, i, 5). This is the preferred usage in Classical poetry.

Fore for esse does not occur. Foret occurs once (IX, 25). Adforet occurs once (XLIII, iii, 7). Fuit instead of est with the perf. pass. participle occurs a few times (XXXVII, 56; XL, 3; LXIV, v, 2; LXXXVII, 10). As in Classical Latin poetry, the genitive plur. in -um of the pres. act. participle occurs (XLI, iv, 4: lactantum).

CHAPTER III

METER AND PROSODY

The following meters are used in the poems:

1. Dactylic hexameter: I, ii; IV, i; IV, ii; VII; XII; XXVI; XXXVIII; LII; LXVI, ii; LXIX, ii.

2. Elegiac distich: I, i; I, iii; I, iv; I, v; I, vi; II; III; IV, iii; V; VI; VIII-XI; XIII-XXV; XXVII-XXXVII; XLI-XLIII; XLIV, ii-XLVIII, iii; XLIX-LI; LIII-LX; LXII, i; LXIV; LXV; LXVI, iii; LXVII-LXIX, i; LXX; LXXI; LXXIII-LXXXI; LXXXIII-XCVII.

3. Combinations of hexameter and pentameter verses:

   a. 2 hexameters and 1 pentameter: LXVI, i.

   b. 3 hexameters and 1 pentameter: LXI, ii.

   c. 4 hexameters and 1 pentameter: XLIV, 1.

   d. 5 hexameters and 1 pentameter: LXII, ii; LXIII.

   e. 4 elegiac distichs and 2 hexameters: LXI, 1.

   f. 6 elegiac distichs and 2 hexameters (ll. 5-6):LXXII.

4. Dactylic tetrameter catalectic:[1]

$$- - | - \cup\cup | - \| - \cup\cup | - -$$

XL; XLVIII, iv; XLVIII, v.

5. Two poems are in rythmical verse:

   a. Eight-syllabled iambic verses ($8\cup -$) in six-lined

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[1]So called by Bede, who in his De Arte Metrica describes it thus: Metrum dactylicum tetrametrum catalecticum constat ex spondeo, dactylo, catalecto, dactylo, spondeo. Cf. A. S. Walpole, Early Latin Hymns (Cambridge, 1922), p. 397.

strophes, rhyming in couplets: XXXIX.

b. Fifteen-syllabled trochaic verses (8-∪+7∪—) in three-lined strophes: LXXXII.

In prosody Hrabanus uses considerable freedom. The following are the chief peculiarities of his metrical verse:

1. Diastole.

A. Lengthening of short syllable in thesis:

a. At the end of the first half of a pentameter: XXXIII, 6: audirē; XXXII, 10: beēt; XXXVII, 48: caedē; XXXVII, 44: cecinīt; VIII, 4: Christē; XVI, 64: Christūm; XVI, 90: Christūs; XI, 46: congestā; XXXVII, 60: tractūs; IX, 4: cunctā; XIX, 34: cultōr; XXXIII, 14: curā; XI, 48: devotā; III, 20: dictā; XXVI, 10: dignūm; XI, 14: donā; XVI, 36: tulīt; XXXIV, 22: finē; XXIII, 30: fratrūm; XVII, 28: iussā; I, 1, 32: lascivā; XVI, 12: matrē; I, 1, 24: mitīs; XVI, 104: nostrā; XVI, 82: nostēr; XXXVII, 74: operā; XXIII, 20: paritēr; XI, 54: piūs; XVII, 14: plebīs. About 150 examples.

b. Before the penthemimeral caesura in a hexameter: XXII, 1: aetatē; XII, 1: aeternē; XII, 2: ambīt; XXXVIII, 20: Aegyptūs; V, 5: collectā; XXXVII, 99: concedāt; XI, 63: fiāt; IV, 1, 14: fraudē; XIII, 57: lactē; IV, 1, 21: mentē; XXXIII, 19: mentē; XXXIII, 9: parāt; XVIII, 19: pestē; XXXVII, 65: meā; XXXVIII, 26: meā; XXXVII, 3: micāt; XXXVIII, 7: piā XIX, 7: pollentē; XVIII, 63: precibūs; XXXVII, 47: primā; XX, 13: propriā; XIX, 19: pulchrā; XVI, 9: quadrifidā; XX, 7: quaecumquē; XXIX, 9: semper;

IV, ii, 11: simūl; XXXIII, 3: sollicitā; III, 19: sordescāt; XIX, 17: sponsā; XVI, 15: stipitē. About 40 examples.

c. Before the trithemimeral caesura in a hexameter: XXXIII, 17: domūs; XIII, 37: imā; XV, 1: meē; IV, ii, 16: servirē. 7 examples.

d. Before the hephthemimeral caesura in a hexameter: VI, 3: festā; III, 57: gaudēt; IV, i, 7: istē; IV, i, 35: iudēx; XVI, 93: latuīt; XII, 5: manibūs; XXXVIII, 13: monstrāt; XXVIII, 5: munūs; XXXIV, 23: palmā; XXXVIII, 12: paucā; XII, 6: pontūs; VII, 1: primūs; XVIII, 17: regnā; I, iv, 15: sanūs: XXIII, 7: fuīt; XXIV, 11: simūs; XI, 49: ullā; IV, i, 31: vitā. 31 examples.

e. In the second foot of a pentameter: IX, 40: imponerē; XI, 64: poscamūs; XXI, 10: praeteritā; XLIV, iv, 2: aulā; LXXIV, i, 4: Corneliūs.

f. In the next to the last foot of a pentameter: LXXVII, iv, 8: martyribūs; XVIII, 30: suā; XLIX, v, 4: relegē; LXXXV, 6: fuīt; LXXXV, 8: satīs.

B. Lengthening of short syllable in arsis: IV, ii, 11: mentē; XXXIII, 4: membrā; XLI, x, 1: Christūs; L, ii, 3: quicunquē; L, vi, 3: Gallūs; LV, iv, 3: īn.

C. A short vowel at the end of a word is sometimes lengthened before a word beginning with a mute and a liquid, st, qu, and before the enclitic que: XXIV, 4: pacificā tribuat; IV, ii, 16: servirē studeas; XLVIII, iii, 4: virtutē clari; IX, 34: mandatāque; LXXXI, 3: Ausoniā quoque; etc.

2. Systole.

A. Shortening of long vowels at the end of words:

a. Nouns of the third declension ending in -o: III, 19: actiŏ; X, 1: dilectiŏ; XIX, 12: dissensiŏ; III, 7: functiŏ; I, i, 17: passiŏ; XXXIV, 11: praecŏ; XIII, 63: temptatiŏ; XVII, 25: ultiŏ; etc.

b. The first person singular present of verbs: I, iv, 11: credŏ; XX, 14: deserŏ; XXII, 7: dicŏ; XX, 2: invocŏ; XIX, 8: nesciŏ; XI, 56: petŏ; I, vi, 11: poscŏ; I, i, 24: quaesŏ; X, 11: rogŏ; XXII, 6: sciŏ; XX, 13: vindicŏ; etc.

c. The ablative of the gerund: II, ii, 11: celebrandŏ; IX, 48: loquendŏ; XXXIV, 30: memorandŏ; XI, 42: monendŏ; XVIII, 44: tenendŏ; I, v, 12: tuendŏ; etc.

d. Imperatives: XXXII, 2: favetŏ; XXXVII, 48: mementŏ; XXII, 3: estŏ; etc.

e. Adverbs: II, ii, 20: aptĕ; I, v, 11: modŏ; II, ii, 22: piĕ; XV, 2: prosperĕ; XXXVII, 60: quomodŏ; II, ii, 6: ritĕ; IV, iii, 24: strenuĕ; III, 10: ubiquĕ; IV, i, 29: valdĕ; etc.

B. Shortening of penult in third person plural perfect of verbs: XXXVII, 46: fuĕrunt; XLV, 2.

3. Violations of quantity; I, i, 31: ĕgisse; IX, 14: ămens; I, i, 18: antĭquum; XII, 8: condĭta; XIV, 10: condĭtus; IV, iii, 17: decīdunt; IX, 20: dĭre; IX, 17: elĕgi; XXXVII, 38: fĭunt; XXXVII, 92: fĭas; III, 10: nōtatur; III, 18: praenōtatum; XVI, 35: redĕmit; IV, i, 26: sēverus; XXXVIII, 22: trĭbulatio; XXXVIII, 23: trĭbulat; XV, 20: vītuperet; IV, iii, 31: rēcondita; XVI, 15: stĭpite; XI, 6: tellŭs; XXII, 9: ĭdem (masc. sing.); LIII, 25: grătulans; LIII, 53: cŏpiam; LXXIX,

i, 2: relliquias; LXXX, viii, 1: mulierēs; LXXXVIII, 8: facundus; XLI, xiv, 12: vēlis; XXXVII, 60: convĭtiis; LXVIII, 4: ēlĕgit.

4. Variations in quantity: I, i, 11: mētri; I, vi, 3: mĕtroque; X, 17: pătris; XI, 2: pātris; XXXVII, 32: cŭĭ; XVIII, 36: salūbris; I, i, 13: ŭbĭ; LXXXIX, 4: cŭī; XCII, i, 4: cŭĭ; I, v, 7: ergŏ; XVI, 61: merĕtrice; X, 15: sŏbrio; XIII, 44: sĭbĭ; XVI, 15: sĭbĭ; XVII, 29: tĭbĭ; I, i, 25: pĭgnus; LXIX, 3: pĭgnŏra.

5. Treatment of genitives in -ius: I, i, 4: istĭus; LXXXV, 12: ipsĭusque.

6. The vowels in Greek words vary: XVI, 51: candĕlăbrum; I, i, 4: ecclĕsiae; IX, 12: ĕvangelii; LXXV, iii, 2: ēvangelii; I, i, 6: aethĭcae; III, 5: histŏria; XXIII, 1: ōmŏnimus; XXVI, 5: ōmŏnimi; III, 3: mystĕriis; I, i, 11: schŏlasticus; XIV, 10: scphĭae; XXIII, 8: sophĭa; XLIX, vi, 2: emblĕmate LXXII, 5: erĕmita; LXXIII, i, 4: diăcŏnus.

7. Vowels of proper names are treated as long or short as occasion demands: XXXVII, Iăcŏb; XLI, i, 2: Ănāstăsĭŭs; XLI, i, 3: Thĕŏdōsĭŭs; XLI, ii, 4: Sĕbāstĭănŭs; XLI, iv, 3: Cўprĭănŭs; LXXXI, 4: Cўprĭănum; XLI, v, 9: Prŏtăsĭŭs; XLI, v, 10: Ăpŏllĭnăris; XLI, v, 13: Lāndĕbĕrtŭs; XLI, x, 4: Pĕtrī; I, iv, 8: Pĕtrō; XLIX, viii, 1: Pētrŭs; L, iv, 2: Āgnĕs; LI, ii, 3: Iăcŏbŭs; LVIII, 4: Āgnēs; LIX, 3: Pĕtrus; LX, 4: Bŏnĭfăcĭus; LVII, 1: Bŏnĭfăcĭŭs; LXX, 1, 2: Fĕrrŭtĭī; LXX, ii, 3: Fĕrrŭtĭus; LXXIV, ii, 2: Iācŏb.

8. Synizesis is found occasionally: IV, ii, 13: dehinc; XIII, 56: fidei; LXXVII, i, 9: Geōrgĭus; LXXVII, vii, 1: Prŏthăsĭus; LXXVII, viii, 5: Rĕmĭgĭus; LXXIV, iii, 6: Lioba.

9. Vowel u appears once as a consonant: XVI, 86: bēluae.

10: Shortening of diphthong ae: XXXVII, 61: aĕrumnas; XXXVII, 57: Aĕgyptum; LXVIII, 11: caĕlestia.

11. Hiatus is very common. It occurs at the end of the first half of a pentameter 75 times; in thesis in the third foot of a hexameter 8 times; in thesis in the fourth foot of a hexameter 8 times; in thesis in the first foot of a pentameter 3 times; in thesis in the second foot of a pentameter once; and in arsis (usually in the first foot) 18 times.

12. Sometimes h has the force of a consonant, lengthening the final short syllable of a preceding word ending in a consonant: XLIX, i, 1: quisquīs / hanc; IV, iii, 8: Plebīs / hanc.

Characteristics of the Hexameters of Hrabanus. The excess of spondees results in heaviness. The first four feet in 117 lines of hexameter verse (the last two feet are always DS), have the following proportion of dactyls and spondees: D : S :: 41.025: 58. 975. Among the 15 poets which Drobisch studied (Ein statistischer Versuch über die Formen des lateinischen Hexameters), Ovid shows the highest percentage of dactyls (Met., 54.8; Her., 56.4). Valerius Flaccus is next with 53.8. Virgil, Horace and Juvenal have about 45 each. Ennius and Cicero have respectively 40 and 37. Hatfield gives as the proportion of dactyls and spondees in Juvencus: D : S :: 39 . 53 : 60 . 47.[1] The proportion for Prudentius according to Lease is: D : S :: 50 . 66 : 49 .34.[2]

The first foot of the verse is dactylic in 57.26% of the lines. Of the poets studied by Drobisch, Virgil has 59.78% of dactyls in the first foot, and Ovid (Fasti) has 89.1%. Juvencus

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[1] James Taft Hatfield, A Study of Juvencus (Bonn, 1890).

[2] Emory B. Lease, A Syntactic, Stylistic and Metrical Study of Prudentius (Baltimore, 1895).

has 55.46%; Prudentius, 62.29%.

The following table shows in detail the composition of the 117 verses examined with reference to the occurrence of dactyls and spondees in the first four feet:

SSSS	SSSD	SSDD	SSDS	SDSS	SDSD	SDDS	SDDD
14	3	2	6	14	5	4	2
11.96%	2.56%	1.71%	5.13%	11.96%	4.27%	3.42%	1.71%
DDDD	DDDS	DDSS	DDSD	DSDD	DSDS	DSSD	DSSS
4	5	13	7	7	7	4	20
3.42%	4.27%	11.12%	5.98%	5.98%	5.98%	3.42%	17.10%

Notice:

1) The high percentage of SSSS (11.96). The Aeneid has 7.20%, the lowest average of any one book being 5.4% (Bk. 10). Prudentius has the very low average of 1.77% Juvencus has 9.78%. The average of the 15 poets studied by Drobisch is 6.1.

2) The high percentage of DSSS (17.10), the favorite scheme. The Aeneid has 14.29%. The average of Drobisch's 15 poets is 15%. Juvencus has 16.08%; Prudentius has the extreme low of 8.45%.

3) The low percentage of DSDS (5.98). The average for the Aeneid is 11.05% and of Drobisch's 15 poets is 11.8%.

The following table shows the four favorite schemes of Hrabanus in comparison with the four favored by other poets:

Hrab.	%	Virg.	%	15 Poets	%	Juv.	%	Prud.	%
1 DSSS	17.10	DSSS	14.29	DSSS	15.00	DSSS	16.08	DSDS	11.83
2 SSSS	11.96	DDSS	11.71	DSDS	11.80	DDSS	12.40	DDSS	10.71
3 SDSS	11.96	DSDS	11.05	DDSS	11.00	SDSS	10.87	SDSS	9.89
4 DDSS	11.12	SDSS	9.58	SDSS	10.00	SSSS	9.78	DSSS	8.45

Notice:

1) The favorite scheme is DSSS. Hrabanus agrees here with all except Prudentius, with whom it is 4th in order. Note that the percentage is nearest to that of Juvencus.

2) The scheme SSSS. It is fourth with Juvencus, fifth in the Aeneid, and fifteenth in Prudentius.

3) The scheme SDSS. Note that it is third with Juvencus and Prudentius and fourth with Virgil but the percentage of Juvencus is almost that of Hrabanus and the percentage of Prudentius almost that of Virgil.

4) The scheme DDSS. It is fourth with Hrabanus, second with Virgil, Juvencus, and Prudentius, and third with the 15 poets of Drobisch, but the percentage of Hrabanus is nearest to that of the 15 poets.

5) The four favorite schemes of Hrabanus are the four favored by Juvencus.

Relation of Accent to Ictus in the Hexameter. An examination of 100 lines of hexameter verse (Poems I, ii; IV, 1; IV, ii; VII; XII; XXVI; XXVIII, ll. 1-4) shows only one verse with no conflict of accent and ictus and twenty with but one conflict. Of the twenty with one conflict, eighteen show it in the

third foot, one in the second foot, and one in the fourth foot. According to Lease the first 500 lines of Aeneid I contain 6 verses with no conflict of accent, the first 500 lines of Juvencus I contain 1, and the first 500 lines of Prudentius' Psychomachia contain 2. For verses with one conflict Lease's figures for the same passages are: Virgil 82, Juvencus 49, and Prudentius 50. 59 in Virgil, 40 in Juvencus, and 48 in Prudentius conflict in the third foot.

The following table shows the number and percentage of coincidences of accent and ictus and the number of feet composed of one or two words in the 100 lines examined:

Foot	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	Total of Coincidences
Coin.	79	48	6	54	100	100	387 = 64.5%
1 or 2 wds.	52	1	0	23	48	65	

Notice:

1) The total of coincidences of accent and ictus (64.5%) is close to Lease's percentage for Virgil (62.27%). Juvencus has a lower percentage (58.07%) and Prudentius a higher percentage (65.07%).

2) The large percentages of coincidences in the 2nd and 4th feet are noteworthy. The first 500 lines of Aeneid I contain 201 in the 2nd foot and 188 in the 4th foot.

3) The large number of feet composed of one or two words results in choppiness. Some lines have as many as four feet with diaeresis.

Treatment of the end of the pentameter in the elegiac distich. An examination of 500 pentameters (Poems I, i; I, iii-

vi; II, i-ii; III; IV, iii; V; VI; VIII-XI; XIII-XVII; XIX-XXIV; XXVIII; XXIX; XXXII-XXXIV; XXXVII, ll. 1-80) gives the following results:

Monosyllables 5 (elision in 4 examples);

two-syllabled words 361; three-syllabled words 88;

four-syllabled words 44; five-syllabled words 2.

CHAPTER IV

VOCABULARY

The vocabulary of the Carmina of Hrabanus, as is evident from an examination of Dümmler's footnotes,[1] is made up to a very great extent of words borrowed from Juvencus, Sidonius Apollinaris, Venantius Fortunatus, and above all from his master Alcuin. Much is from Virgil and Ovid, taken directly or indirectly through the above named poets.

Under the heading 'New Words,' I have placed the twenty-six words which are not listed in Forcellini-DeVit, Totius Latinitatis Lexicon (Prati: Typis Aldinianis, 1858-1871). Of the seventeen of these which are found in carmen XXXIX and which I class as 'Hisperic' Latin,[2] only four (aethralis, cleps, doxa, kyrius) are found in any of the lexica.[3] Ten of these are found in Goetz, Corpus Glossariorum Latinorum (cited as CGL). Only one (dissidia) of the nine remaining 'New words' is not found in any of the lexica.

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[1] MGH., Poet. Lat. Aev. Carol., II, pp. 159-244.

[2] Carmen XXXIX contains a great deal of the Altus Prosator and other material from other 'Hisperic' texts; therefore it should be classed with the 'Hisperic' writings, the characteristics of the vocabulary and syntax of which are treated in M. Roger, L'Enseignement des lettres classiques d'Ausone à Alcuin (Paris, 1905), Ch. VII, pp. 238-256; and in Francis J. H. Jenkinson, The Hisperica Famina, (Cambridge, 1908) introduction and notes.

[3] Lexica cited and abbreviations used: (1) Forcellini-DeVit, Totius Latinitatis Lexicon (F); (2) Forcellini-DeVit, Glossarium (FG); (3) Forcellini-DeVit, Onomasticon (FO); (4) Du Cange, Glossarium Mediae et Infimae Latinitatis (DuC); (5) Thesaurus Linguae Latinae (Th); (6) Harper, A Latin Dictionary (Harper).

Under the heading 'New Meanings,' I have placed words found in the Forcellini-DeVit Lexicon, but with meanings not given there or inadequately given. Whenever the meaning is found in the other lexica, I have indicated it.

A. New Words

accubitor, n., epithet of St. John. EL. LI, ii, 2: Accubitor domini . . . Iohannes adest. Cf. Vulg. John, 13:23. FG: Aldhelm, de Sept. (p. 505, Mai). DuC lists the word, but not this usage. Th: Porph. Hor. epist 1, 18, 10; Inscr. Christ., Rossi II, p. 258.

aethralis, adj., 'heavenly.' Adjectival form from aether or aethra; cf. aethereus. LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 80: animabus aetralibus. FG cites Aldhelm: De Sept. (p. 515 Mai). Th cites Aldhelm: De Laud Virg., 7; Carm. de Laud. Virg., 526, 876.

caesar, n., 'emperor.' LL usage. XCI, 1: Caesaris . . . ossa Hlotharii magni. Th defines as 'imperatores qui Augustum secuti sunt.'

cataphronisis, n., 'contemptus.'[1] Greek: καταφρονήσις. LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 28: certant cum perizomate commissum scelus tegere, cataphronisis folio sed non latet a domino. In CGL, II, 114 the Greek word is glossed with 'contemptus.' Not in the lexica.

celsithronus, n., 'High-throned One;' epithet of God. Cf. altithronus. LL. IV, iii, 9: celsithronus praestabit tempora laeta; LIII, 16: Propitium nobis celsithronum facite. FG:

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[1]Christopher Brower thus defines in his Scholia on the Carmina of Hrabanus (Migne, Patrologia Latina, CXII, col.1609 ff.).

Sedul. Sc. de R. C., cap. 11, 17 et 18 apud Mai, Gloss. Nov. Latin, p. 9. Th cites Hagen, Gramm. Suppl., Quaestiones Grammaticae Cod. Bernensis 83, p. 185, 5.

celsitonans, n., 'of Him who thunders on high.' LL. IV, iii, 33: maiestas celsitonantis. A. S. Walpole cites this passage and Theodulf LXV, 1 in Early Latin Hymns (Cambridge, 1922), p. 277, note on Hymn LXXI, l. 3. FG: Insc. Christ. apud Mai, Nov. Coll., V, 79. DuC cites Theodulf.

cherub, n., 'order of angels.' From the Hebrew. EL. XXXIX, 14: thronos, dominationes, potestates et cherubin gloriosa et seraphin. FO 1.

clavipotens, adj., 'keeper of the key.' LL. XXIII, 1: Clavipotens frater. DuC cites this passage.

cleps, n., 'thief;' used as epithet of Satan. Cf. Greek: κλέπτης. LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 42: et sontem sibi subdidit, quem cleps ipse non condidit. FG lists the word. DuC cites only this passage. Th cites CGL, V, 349, 51, where the word is glossed with 'fur.'

dipsitis, n., 'serpent;' used as epithet of Satan. Cf. Greek: δίψάς. LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 50: suasit hunc de lapide nam sibi panem condere dipsitis, vult velamine verborum Christum noscere. Not in the lexica. F and Th cite dipsas and dipsades from CGL (See VI, 347: Dipsas = serpens). Brower (Scholia) is misleading.

dissidia, -ae, n., 'discord.' Cf. discidium. Th calls the dissspelling a MS corruption. XXIV, 8: nec timeat pravae crimina dissidiae. Not in the lexica.

doxa, n., 'glory.' Greek: δόξα. LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 100: Doxa tibi, altithrone. DuC. CGL, VI, 365: Doxa = gloria.

epistimi, n., 'knowledge.' Greek: ἐπιστήμη. LL. Hisperic.

XXXIX, 37: nec quos mors absorbuerat epistimi domaverat. Not in the lexica. In CGL, II, 311, 15, glossed with peritia. Cf. Brower, Scholia.

erpeton, n., 'serpent;' epithet of Satan. Greek: ἑρπετόν. LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 50: Erpeton ibi callidus aderat. Not in the lexica. In CGL, VII, 260, glossed with serpens.

flammaticus, adj., 'fiery, of fire.' LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 90: ubi ardor flammaticus sitis famisque maximus. Except for the substitution of maximus for horridus, this line is identical with a line in the Altus Prosator (in the Irish Liber Hymnorum, I, 77. Henry Bradshaw Society Publications, Vol. XIII). Not in the lexica.

hymnista, n., 'a singer or composer of hymns.' Cf. Greek: ὑμνητής. LL. LXXXII, 13: Hoc hymnista carmen offert pauper vobis, martyres. FG: Thes. Nov. Lat., p. 290 (Mai); Aldhelm, de Laud. Virg., 18. DuC: Aldhelm, de Laud. Virg., 18.

inesis, adj., 'inanis.' Cf. Greek: ἴνησις, -εως (=inanis). LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 49: illic tempus ieiunii peregit salutiferi, quater denosque noctibus iunxit soles inesibus. Cf. Brower, Scholia.

kyrius, n., 'Dominus.' From the Greek. LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 99: te canam laudem, Kyrie. FG cites kyrius and refers to Kyrie eleison, and to Loewe, Prodromus Gloss. Lat., p. 167. In CGL, VI, 363; VII, 567, glossed with 'dominus.' DuC cites only the expression Kyrie eleison.

liberamen, n., 'liberation.' LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 64: gemit hostis in catena, cum fecit rex iudicia et sanctis liberamina. Not in the lexica.

omos, adv., 'pariter?' Cf. Greek ὁμῶς (=pariter). LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 58: Tota draconis horrida vis fugit omos callida. Not

in the lexica. Cf. Brower, Scholia.

prosator, n., 'Creator.' LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 5: Altus prosator. The passage is taken from the Altus Prosator, Stanza, 1. Cf. CGL, VII, 148. Not in the lexica. F cites prosatrix and defines as 'genitrix.'

ptyra, n., 'wings.' Greek: πτερά. LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 37: Sed item ptyra coepere sordidare terricolae. CGL, VI, 46: πτερά, ala. Not in the lexica. Cf. Brower, Scholia.

puppup, interj., 'Vox irrisionis est et contemptus' --DuC. LL. IV, ii, 13: Ut numquam valeat hostis dehinc dicere puppup. Cf. Loewe, Prodromus Gloss. Lat., p. 160.

salvamen, n., 'salvation.' LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 57: quaerunt salvamina. Not in the lexica.

stychia, n., 'ars, scientia.' Greek: στοιχεῖα. LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 39: Nec profuit industria ullius atque stychia. Cf. Brower. In CGL, III, 25, glossed with 'ars, scientia.'

umbramen, n., 'umbra.' LL. Hisperic. XXXIX, 29: Adam timens sub arbore latitabat umbramine. Not in the lexica.

B. New Meanings

aedes, n., (a) used of a church. CL extension to EL. XIII, 78: in aede dei; L, 1, 4; LXVIII, 2; LXXV, 1, 1. Th s. v. aedes, II b, cites only Lucif., reg. apost., 9.

(b) used of a monastery. XL, 12: pellit ab aede. Not in the lexica.

agnus, n.,'Pascal lamb' of the Old Testament. Cf. Vulg. Exodus. CL extension to EL. XVI, 35: Agnus ab hoste sacer redemit in sanguine patres. DuC. Th.

alpes, n., 'any high mountain.' LL usage. XVI, 7: nec mare, nec

tellus, montes, nec silva, vel alpes huic obstare queunt. DuC defines as 'quivis montes altiores.' Th refers to DuC. Cf. Dante, Purgatorio, XXXIII, 111, where 'alpe' is used of any high mountain.

altithronus, n., 'High-throned One;' epithet of God. LL word. I, i, 25: altithrono et redde pignus; V, 10; XI, 15; XVIII, 26: Filius altithroni; XLI, ix, 4; LIII, 32; etc. F and DuC give only adjectival uses as examples. Th gives both adjectival and substantive uses.

amicus, adj. The neuter plural used substantively is not recorded in the lexica. XXXVIII, 8: Quisque enim possit, semper amica paret.

area, n., meaning allegorically, 'the whole earth.'[1] EL usage. XVI, 76: Area vellus habet, madido sed vellere sicca est, Siccum tota madens area vellus habet. Th gives some figurative uses from EL writers.

arvum, n. Use of the plural in poetry to mean 'terra.' II, i, 8: salvator venit in arva; III, 8. Cf. Lucretius 2. 1154: de caelo demisit . . . in arva; Seneca, Oed., 280; Arator 1. 35; Venantius Fortunatus 3, 23a, 27: caelum, arva, unda.

aula, n., (a) 'church.' From the Greek. CL extension to EL. I, ii, 4: doctorque fidelis in aula; XLV, 13; XLVI, 2; L, i, 2. Th gives several examples.

(b) figuratively of heaven. CL extension to EL. VII, 7: Limina pande poli, Paschalis ut intret in aulam grexque suus secum; XXXIV, 19; XLIV, iv, 2. Th gives several exam-

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[1]Cf. Hrabanus Maurus (Com. in Lib. Iudic. in Migne, Patrologia Latina, Vol. CVIII, col. 1182): 'In compluto scilicet vellere, et area tota circumquaque sicca, figurare primum populum Israel, ubi erant sancti cum gratia caelesti, tanquam pluvia spirituali. Et postea compluta area sicco vellere figurare Ecclesiam toto orbe diffusam habentem non in vellere tanquam in velamine, sed in aperto caelestem gratiam, illo priore populo velut ab eiusdem gratiae rore alienato atque siccato.'

ples.

barathrum, n., 'the pit of hell.' From the Greek. CL extension to EL. XXXIX, 19: in baratrum locorum infernalium. Used in Plaut., Lucret., Catull., Virg., Hor., Martial, etc. to refer to the infernal regions (Cf. F 2). Th gives many examples of the CL usage and the extension to EL usage. Hrabanus took it from the Altus Prosator.

barbarus, adj. Used figuratively by Ecclesiastical writers as epithet of peoples who had not accepted Christianity. CL extension to EL. XVI, 34: Barbara gens Christum repperit in fluvio. DuC. Th.

beatitudo, n., epithet of God. LL word in Petron., Apul., and Ecc. writers. XXXIX, 12: beatitudo, sanctitas, magnitudo et bonitas. Cf. DuC and Th which give examples of its use as a title of honor.

beatus, adj., title of respect applied to bishops and especially to popes. CL extension to EL. I, iv, 20: papa beate, vale. F 9 gives only the superlative as applied to popes. Th gives both positive and superlative.

bellum, n., 'war in the spiritual sense.' CL extension to EL. XIII, 70: Bella nefanda dabunt praemia magna; cf. also I, iii, 12. Th s. v. bellum, II 1 a γ and II 1 c β.

bustum, n., extension of the CL meaning 'cremation' to the general meaning of 'death' or 'funeral.' LL usage. XCV, 4: Et post busta viri nonna dicata deo est. F 2 gives examples from Lucret., Virg., and Stat., where 'cremation' is meant.

campus, n., 'fields of paradise.' CL poetic usage for Elysian fields extended to EL. IX, 18: Turiferos campos . . . paradise, tuos. Th, s. v. campus, I 6.

candelabrum, n., allegorically 'the church.' EL usage. XVI, 51:

Haec quoque candelabrum est septem distincta lucernis. F 3 gives examples of its use as the "Seven-branched candelstick" in Scripture, but no example of its allegorical use. Th cites for allegorical meaning: Vulg. Apoc. 1:20; Priscillian tract. 1, 30; Eucherius, form., p. 45, 15; Isid. in exod., 56, 10.

capsa, n., 'reliquary.' From the Greek. CL (Cic., Hor., Pliny) extension to EL. LXXXII, 1: En arca haec claustro custodit maxime capsam, quam salvatoris pollet honore pio. DuC.

caput, n., epithet of pope as head of the church. CL extension to EL. I, iii, 3: Tu caput ecclesiae es. Th s. v., caput, IV, 3.

carmen, n., used of the 'Song of Songs.' CL extension to EL. XIX, 17: Sic reor ut sponsa ymnorum in carmine canit. Not in the lexica.

casa, n., 'aedes, domus.' LL usage. IV, i, 21: casam ordinis atque beati ambit, quam tribuit illi super aethera sedem Arbiter omnipotens. Th. s. v., casa, I E.

castrum, n., (a) figuratively used of the 'camp of Christ.' EL usage. XIX, 24: Vos Christus statuit castra tuere sua. Th s. v. castrum, IV.

(b) figuratively used of 'Satan's camp.' EL usage. XI, 27: hostilia castra; XVI, 78: hostica castra. Th. s. v. castrum, IV.

cella, n., 'cell' in a monastery. CL extension to EL. XCVII, 8: Cella tamen mihimet mansio grata fuit. DuC and Th give many examples.

charta, n., used of Sacred Scripture. CL extension to EL. XIII, 42: caelestis karta. Th., s. v. charta, II.

chelydrus, n., 'serpent' as epithet of Satan. Greek: χέλυδρος. CL poetic word extended to EL. Hisperic. I, i, 18: antiquum

. . . celidrum; XXXIX, 25: chelydros et inviderat, dira pestis timuerat. The spelling varies: DuC gives celidrus, chilidrus, chelyndrus, chelydrus. Th gives examples of this usage from Sedul., Eng. Tolet., Ch. Insc. Add Bede (Cf. P. F. Jones: Concordance to Bede's Ecclesiastical History).

chorus, n., 'choir.' From the Greek. CL extension to EL. LXI, i, 10: Quam dulce et gratum est, . . . Stare choro, et placidis caelestia psallere verbis. DuC cites examples from Isidore and other LL writers.

ciborium, n., 'pro arca ubi reponitur pyxis, in qua sacra Eucharistia asservatur'--DuC. Greek: κιβώριον. CL extension to EL. LV, iv, 2: Otgarius coepit, Hrabanus rite peregit Ciborii hanc arcem, Christe, tui famuli. F gives CL usages only. Th, s. v. ciborium, 2 b, cites Gregory of Tours and Liber Pontificum, and refers to DuC.

cippus, n., used of an instrument of torture. LL usage. LXXXII, 7: Nam in cippo Petrus arcto, Marcellinus crustulis fracti vitri decubando toto nudus corpore. FG cites use as instrument of torture. DuC gives some examples of this usage. Th cites Greg. Tur. Franc., 5. 49 and Pass. Firm., 4.

claviger, n., 'key-bearer.' EL. I, iii, 8: In terris positus claviger aethereus; LIII, 21: Claviger aethereus Petrus. DuC. Th.

codex, n., used of Sacred Scripture. EL. II, ii, 10: codex geminus . . . ille. Th., s. v. codex, II A, gives many EL examples.

coetus, n., used of angels. CL extension to EL. II, i, 10: coetibus angelicis. Th, s. v. coetus, I A 2.

commentum, n., 'commentary, interpretation.' LL. XXXVIII, 29: Quid labor est scriptis commenta edicere plura. Cf. FG., s.

v. commenta. DuC. Th: Boeth., Cassiod., Prisc., Alc. Avit., Isid.

condo, v., 'create.' CL extension to EL. XVI, 13: Condidit ex latere, sponsamque viro dedit Aevam; XXXIX, 21: condidit hominem; XXXIX, 50: de lapide . . . panem condere; LIII, 5: Filius ipse dei, per quem sunt condita cuncta. Th cites many examples from EL writers. Cf. especially, Augustine, De fide et symbolo, 5: 'Idem est condere quod creare,' etc.

copula, n., used of a wife. CL word. LL usage. XXXIX, 26: Adire et temptat feminam, quem sator iunxit copulam. Th cites Vulg., and Paulin. Nola.

coronatus, adj., used substantively as epithet of four martyrs of the reign of Diocletian who refused to make an image of Aesculapius (Cf. De Rossi, Roma sotteranea, III, 578-9). EL. XLI, v, 12: Gregorius praesul, Cosmas simul et Damianus atque Coronati quattuor ecce manent. Th, s. v. coronatus -i, cites the Leonine Sacramentary, p. 455, tit. in natale sanctorum quattuor coronatorum.

daps, n., used of the Eucharistic bread. CL extension to EL. LXIV, iv, 2: Crux haec sancta dei consignet munera mensae, Divino dono pocula cum dapibus. Th gives both the singular and the plural with this meaning.

debitum, n., 'sin.' CL extension to EL. I, i, 35: qui . . . laxavit debita mundi. Th, s. v. debitum I B, gives many EL examples.

decubo, v., 'to lie.' LL meaning. LXXXII, 7: Marcellinus crustulis fracti vitri decubando toto nudus corpore. Th gives a few LL examples with the meaning.

dexter, adj., substantive of the 'right hand' of God. CL extension to EL. IX, 45: In dextra ponens; XXXIX, 71: in patris

fontes vivi, paradisi et flumina sacra, Doctores populi, etc. Cf. F, s. v. fons, 8. Not in the lexica.

(b) used of baptism. EL usage. XXXIX, 68: Eos qui velint credere, lavate sacro flumine dei patris in nomine, natique cum spiramine. Th., s. v. flumen, I B 2.

(c) allegorically, 'the Four Gospels.'[1] EL usage. XVI, 10: De Christo flumine flumina quadrifida. Not in the lexica.

fluvius, n., 'water of baptism.'[2] EL usage. XVI, 34: Barbara gens Christum repperit in fluvio. Not in the lexica.

fons, n., allegorical use of fons Mara (amara).[3] XVI, 40: Fons Mara dulcis erat, ligni dulcedine mersa, Sic crucis ex ligno fons Mara dulcis erat. Not in the lexica. Th gives examples of fons used of baptism, but not of this use.

fraternus, adj., 'brotherly' in the spiritual sense. EL usage. XXXVII, 96: fraternus amor. Th, s. v. fraternus, II.

genetrix, n., 'mother;' used of the Blessed Virgin. CL poetic usage extended to Christian Latin poetry. XXXIV, 7: virgo dei genetrix intacta tonantis; XLI, iii, 5; XLIV, vi, 1; LIII, 11; LX, 13. Not in the lexica. Cf. Venantius Fortunatus, 8. 325: dei genetrix pia virgo.

genitor, n., 'Father;' used as epithet of God. CL poetic usage as epithet of gods and heroes extended to Christian Latin

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[1]Hrabanus Maurus, Comment. in Genesim, Lib. I, ch. xii (Patrologia Latina, Vol. CVII, col. 479): 'Item allegorice quatuor paradisi flumina quatuor sunt Evangelia ad praedicationem cunctis gentibus missa.'

[2]Hrabanus Maurus, Comment in Exod., Lib. I (Patrologia Latina, Vol. CVIII, col. 16 C): 'Moyses ad ripam fluminis expositus reperitur, cum Dns cuius Moyses typum induerat, ad flumen lavacri et aquam baptismatis, a credentibus invenitur.'

[3]Hrabanus Maurus, Comm. in Exod. (Patrologia Latina, Vol. CVIII, col. 76 A): 'Alioquoque sensu quod aquae amarae ligno in se suscepto dulcescunt iudicio erat amaritudinem gentium per lignum crucis Christi in usum dulcedinis quandoque esse vertendam.'

poetry. IX, 1: Omnipotens genitor; LIII, 3. Not in the lexica.

glarea, n., 'earth.' Hisperic usage. XXXIX, 35: tota nefanda crimina iam possidebat glarea. FG cites glaria (=glarea) from Hisperica Famina (p. 492, Mai): Infimas bomboso vortice miscet glarias. Cf. Aldhelm, Carmina rhythmica, I (MGH, Auctores antiquissimi, XV, p. 524).

gradus, n., 'ordines ecclesiastici'--DuC. EL usage. II, ii, 15: gradibus quid nuntiet almis . . . sancta dei aecclesia. DuC gives several examples.

gula, n., 'gluttony;' used of the capital sin gluttony. CL extension to EL. XXXIX, 53: gula et philargyria, simul et cenodoxia. Not in the lexica.

hic, adv., 'here' in this world and in this life. EL usage. I, iv, 16: prospera captes hic et in aeternum regna superna metas; XI, 59; XVIII, 6; XXIX, 10; XXXVII, 80. Not in the lexica. See A. S. Walpole, Early Latin Hymns (Cambridge, 1922), p. 379, n. 9, where this special usage is recorded.

hosticus, adj., pertaining to the Devil. EL usage. XVI, 78: hostica castra. Not in the lexica.

hydrus, hydros, n., 'serpent;' epithet of Satan. Greek: ὕδρος. Hisperic usage. XXXIX, 32: ydros ei ut tribulos pareret atque carduos. F gives the word with its common meaning of 'water serpent.' See A. S. Walpole, Early Latin Hymns, p. 384, where the word is used in an alphabetical hymn quoted by Bede. Walpole refers to J. E. B. Mayor, who treats this use of hydros to mean diabolus (Journal of Philology, VII, 314), and refers to Prudentius, Hamart., 614 and to Bede, Hymn. et Epigr., IV, 20, 21 and de Mirac. Cuthb., c. 13. Brower's note (Patrologia Latina, Vol. CXII, col. 1609 ff.)

on this word is misleading.

hymnus, n., used of the Song of Songs. LL usage. XIX, 17: Sic reor ut sponsa ymnorum in carmine canit. Not in the lexica.

impietas, n., abstract for the concrete impii. LL usage. XVI, 41, 42: Murmurat impietas manna veniente refecta, Panis adest Christus murmurat impietas. The passage is borrowed from Sedulius. Not in the lexica.

invictus, n., 'Unconquered One;' epithet of God. CL extension to EL. IX, 7: Eripe me his, invicte, malis.

ius, n., 'law.' To such examples as are given in F 1, 2, 7 might be added the following examples with nouns in the genitive and with certain adjectival modifiers equivalent to nouns in the genitive: IV, i, 4: tuae deitatis iura; IV, i, 28: fidei . . . iura; IX, 43: meritorum iura; XVIII, 33, 34: Iusque poli . . . Mundano iuri; XXXVII, 95: iura paterna; LIV, 8: iura superna. Cf. lex.

iustus, adj., 'just;' epithet of God. EL usage. IV, i, 26: Rex iustus; IV, i, 34; XIII, 28. Not in the lexica.

lar, las, n., 'fire.' Hisperic usage. XXXIX, 90: ubi tortor durissimus auget poenam cum laribus. CGL, VI, 626, where the word is glossed with ignis.

laus, n., used as epithet in praising persons and things. LL poetic usage. XII, 3: Laus, amor atque decus, cordis tu lumen honestum; XIII, 9: Tu decus ecclesiae, plebis laus, gloria cleri; XLVIII, iii, 1: Roma, decus mundi, laus rerum, summa potestas. Not in the lexica.

laxo, v., used instead of solvo with crimina and debita in referring to absolution from sin. LL usage. I, i, 35; sanguine qui proprio laxavit debita mundi; XII, 15: mea crimina laxa; XXXIX, 68: laxantes cuncta crimina. Not in the lexica.

A. S. Walpole (Early Latin Hymns, pp. 305) notes the use of laxare 'instead of the usual solvere.'

lex, n., (a) the Books of Moses, referred to as the Books of the Law. EL usage. I, i, 20: libri legis. Cf. Vulg. Luc. 16:29 and Rom. 3:21. Not in the lexica.

(b) the Law of Moses. EL usage. XVI, 45: lex prima; XVI, 47, 48, 67, 92. Harper gives examples.

(c) earthly law opposed to Christian or heavenly law. EL usage. XVIII, 35: Lex terrena. Cf. lex caelestis, Christiana, Ecclesiastica; ius mundana; ius poli; etc. DuC.

(d) use of the terms 'Old Law' and 'New Law' in referring to the Old and New Testaments. EL usage. LXVI, ii, 1: vetus atque nova . . . lex. Not in the lexica.

liber, n., (a) used of books of the Bible. EL usage. I, i, 20: libri legis; III, 14: in libros regum. Not in the lexica.

(b) figurative use of the books of Judgment Day. Cf. F 19, where the liber vitae of the Apocalypse is cited. XXXIX, 83: Librosque conscientiae patefactos in facie. Not in the lexica. Cf. F 12-22 (Various Vulgate uses of liber).

longaevus, adj., used for longinquus or longus. LL usage. I, iv, 14: Te deus . . . tempore longaevo protegat; XVIII, 51. Not in the lexica.

luxuria, n., the capital sin of 'lechery.' EL usage. XXXIX, 35: habundabat luxuria. DuC.

magnitudo, n., epithet of God. LL usage. XXXIX, 12: beatitudo, sanctitas, magnitudo et bonitas. F 8 gives LL use as a title of honor.

maiores, n., used to refer to Church fathers. CL extension to EL. III, 20: maiorum dicta. Not in the lexica.

mando, v., 'command.' The use with the infinitive is LL. II,

ii. 2: quae mandat rite noscere verba dei; XVIII, 29: Sic rex caelestis mandat divina docere praecepta; XXXIII, 3: Pro se sollicita nam mandat apostolus esse membra. Cf. Prudentius, Cathemerinon, X, stanza 40: tua per vestigia mandas socium crucis ire latronem. Not in the lexica.

mater, n., (a) 'Mother' of Jesus. EL usage. XVI, 12: Iesum de matre virgine progenitum; LXVI, i, 3: Et praeco, et mater, sors et apostolica. Not in the lexica.

(b) used in referring to a bishop. EL usage. Cf. Vulg. Matt. 12:50. XIX, 28: Sal terrae, lapides pretiosi in stemmate Christi, Vos mater . . . frater ipsius atque soror. Not in the lexica.

medicus, n., (a) used as epithet of Christ. EL usage. I, i, 34: omnipotens medicus . . . qui . . . laxavit debita mundi. Not in the lexica.

(b) used as epithet of the archangel Raphael. LL usage. LIII, 14: Et Gabriel fortis et Raphael medicus. Not in the lexica.

mensa, n., the Eucharistic 'table.' EL usage. XLI, x, 3: Synodus, mensae, pelvis partemque sepulchri; LXIV, iv, 1: munera mensae; LXXVII, i, 4; LXXIX, i, 3. DuC.

monarchia, n., 'rule, dominion,' figuratively used. From the Greek. Hisperic usage. XXXIX, 92: cum tremet mundi machina sub flammarum monarchia. In Aldhelm's description of a storm on the Cornish coast is found, no doubt, the source of the above: cum tremet mundi machina sub ventorum monarchia (MGH, Auctores Antiquissimi, XV, p. 524).

mulier, n., allegorically, the Church. EL usage. XVI, 74: Hostis enim mulier perfodit tympora palo, Et crucis in clavo, hostis enim mulier. Not in the lexica.

mundanus, adj., substantive use of the neuter plural to mean 'worldly things' as opposed to heavenly things. See F 5 for the adjectival use. LXXXI, 35: Ergo vir iste dei spernens mundana reliquit Pro Christo cuncta. Not in the lexica.

munus, n., 'sacrifice.' LL usage. XVI, 65: Carpitur igne sacro munus votumque piorum; XVI, 79. Cf. Remi of Auxerre's commentary on Sedulius' Hymn I (the source of most of the XVIth poem of Hrabanus), where munus is glossed with holocaustum. Excerpts from Remi's glosses are given in the Vienna Corpus edition of Sedulius by J. Huemer. The usage is not found in the lexica.

natus, n., used of Christ, the 'Son.' CL extension to EL. IV, i, 32: pater ac natus . . . et spiritus almus; IX, 2: Nate coaequalis; XI, 56: nate dei; XXXIX, 68; LXXX, v, 2. F 14 gives CL examples. Not in the lexica.

nata, n., allegorically, the Church as 'daughter' of Christ. EL usage. XVI, 80: Vincit honore dei promisso in munere Iephte, affectum natae vincit honore dei. Cf. Hrabanus Maurus, Comm. in Iudic. (Patrologia Latina, CVIII, col. 1139): . . . filiae nomine eadem significatur Ecclesia. Not in the lexica.

noxius, adj., substantive use of neuter plural to mean 'sins.' LL usage. IX, 11: commisi noxia multa, textus evangelii quaeque vetare solet. A. S. Walpole (Early Latin Hymns, p. 122 note) calls attention to the use by Christian hymn writers of noxa and noxius to mean 'sin,' 'guilt' or 'guilty.' Not in the lexica.

numen, n., 'divinity,' used in the Christian sense. CL extension to EL. IV, i, 7: tibi numine claro permanet aequalis; XLI, vii, 6: Suppremi . . . numen. Not in the lexica.

occursus, n., used of the coming of Christ. CL extension to EL.

IX, 41: Ne occursus saevus noceat, ne Tartarus ardens. F gives the primary meaning; Livy, Ovid., Tac., Plin. See A. S. Walpole, Early Latin Hymns, No. 120, line 45 for the word used of the coming of Christ. This hymn, quoted by Bede, contains several passages which were imitated by Hrabanus in this poem. Cf. the us e of occursio in LL.

officium, n., 'office' in the ecclesiastical sense. EL usage. XXXIV, 30: Per missae officium. DuC.

oleum, n., the 'oil' of exorcism for anointing catechumens. EL usage. LXIX, 4: Exorcismi oleum. DuC.

Olympus, n., used of the Christian heaven. Classical poetic usage extended to Ch. Latin poetry. XXII, 11: regnator summus Olympi. Not in the lexica.

omnipotens, adj., used substantively of God. LL usage. XX, 15: omnipotentis Divinitas; XV, 15; LV, ii, 6. Cf. F 3. Not in the lexica.

omnitenens, adj., used substantively of God. LL usage. XI, 20: quod dedit omnitenens. F cites only a few adjectival uses. Not in the lexica.

ordo, n., used of 'orders' of angels. EL usage. XXXIX, 14: Bonos creavit angelos, ordines et archangelos, etc. Not in the lexica.

ovile, n., used of a monastery. LL usage. I, i, 9: Abbas . . . suus, Fuldensis rector ovilis. Cf. F 4. Not in the lexica.

ovis, n., used of monks in a monastery. LL usage. XL, 8: trux deturbat oves, caede cruentat. Cf. F. 7 and ovile. Not in the lexica.

pacificus, adj., use of neuter plural as substantive. LL usage. XXIV, 4: auctor et ipse deus pacifica tribuat. Cf. F 3 for adjectival uses. Not in the lexica.

pagina, n., used of Sacred Scripture. EL usage. XIII, 40: pagina sacra; XXXVII, 44: pagina . . . alma. Not in the lexica.

parasitus, n., used as epithet of Satan. From the Greek. Hisperic usage. XXXIX, 19: refugus veri luminis parasitus praecipitans. Not in the lexica.

parvus, adj., (a) substantive use, meaning 'the lowly' as opposed to 'the great.' LL usage. IV, i, 34: deus . . . Parvos qui et magnos sanat. Cf. F 8.

(b) substantive use in a spiritual sense. LL usage. XIII, 61: Lacte riget parvos, foveat et pane valentes. Cf. F 8.

pasco, v., (a) 'to feed' in the spiritual sense. EL usage. XI, 30: Pasce gregem Christi; XVIII, 8: pastor, cui Christus . . . dedit . . . plebem pascere vice sua. Cf. Vulg. Johan. 21:17: Pasce oves meas. Cf. F 4.

(b) intransitive use in a spiritual sense. CL poetic usage (Plaut., Virg., Tibull., Mart., Pers.) extended to EL. XI, 38: quo virginis agnus Pascit cum toto . . . grege . . . suo. Cf. F 1.

pater, n., a 'patriarch' of the Old Testament. EL usage. III, 8: (Christus) . . . ex patribus natus; XVI, 35: agnus ab hoste sacer redemit in sanguine patres; XXXVII, 68: Iob pater; XXXIX, 38. Not in the lexica.

patior, v., used of the crucifixion of Christ. EL usage. XVI, 44: Et passus Christus post petra protulerat. See index to Henri Goelzer, Le Latin de Saint Avit, for references to occurrences in St. Avitus. Not in the lexica.

patria, n., 'patria caelestis.' EL usage. I, i, 40: Praesentem et vitam peragit sospesque futurae Servatur patriae; XXXIX,

84: caelestem urbis summae Hierusalem . . . ad patriam. Not in the lexica.

patronus, n., 'patron saint.' CL extension to EL. I, i, 24: tu . . . patronus mitis accipe; XLI, xiv, 11: precibus placare patronos; XLIII, i, 2; XLV, 16; XLVII, 15; LV, ii, 4. Not in the lexica.

pestis, n., epithet of Satan. LL usage. XXXIX, 25: dira pestis. Not in the lexica.

plebs, n., 'people.' LL usage. IV, iii, 8: subiectae curam tu semper habeto plebis; XL, 14: flet mixta senibus plebs iuniorum. Cf. F 9.

potestas, n., 'power' of God. CL extension to EL. XXIX, 7: divina potestas; XXXVII, 99: auctoris sancta potestas. Cf. F 10.

praeco, n., epithet of St. John the Baptist. LL usage. XXXIV, 11: Praeco propheta dei; LXXVII, ix, 1: praeco insignis Christi et baptista Iohannes; LIII, 17; LXIII, 3; LXVI, 1, 3. Not in the lexica.

praemium, n., eternal 'reward' in heaven. CL extension to EL. IV, i, 10: Praemiaque iustis poenamque merentibus indis; IV, iii, 31; IX, 45; XI, 28; XIII, 70; XIX, 30; XXVII, 6; XXXVII, 42; etc. Not in the lexica.

princeps, n., (a) 'Prince of Princes;' epithet of God. EL usage. XXXIX, 4: deus . . . princeps principum. Not in the lexica.

(b) epithet of popes and bishops. EL usage. I, iii, 1: sedis apostolicae princeps; I, iii, 19: Principi apostolico Petro; XLI, x, 4; II, i, 4: Dux sacer et princeps. Cf. F 7 and 22.

(c) epithet of the Archangel Michael. EL usage. XLII, i, 5: Michael princeps; LXXII, 10; LXXIX, i, 5.

Should be added to the various Ecclesiastical uses listed in F 20-26.

rector, n., (a) epithet of God and Christ. EL usage. IV, i, 9: deus . . . hominum rector; XII, 1: deus . . . mundi . . . rector; XXVI, 11; X, 18: Christus, . . . rector in orbe pius; IX, 47; XLIX, viii, 8. Not in the lexica.

(b) epithet of bishop, abbot, or priest as administrator of a diocese, monastery, or parish. EL usage. I, i, 9: Abbas . . . suus, Fuldensis rector ovilis; XIV, 7; XV, 26; XIX, 14; XLV, 2. DuC.

renovator, n., of 'one who regenerates,' in a spiritual sense. LL usage. I, iii, 9: Tu renovator ades patriae spes rector honorque. F and Harper give the word in its literal sense. Word is not in DuC.

rex, n., (a) epithet of Christ. EL usage. II, ii, 27: Christus rex; III, 7, 9, 25, 27; XI, 51; XIII, 28; etc. Cf. F 4.

(b) The Books of 'Kings' in the Old Testament. EL usage. III, 5: historia regum; III, 14: libros regum. Not in the lexica.

rutilo, v., 'to shine, to be splendid.' LL usage. LXXX, i, 6: Insignesque viri martyrio rutilant; LXXX, iv, 6. Cf. F 3.

sacramentum, n., 'sacrament.' EL usage. II, ii, 12: quid celebrando piis signet carissima Christi sponsa sacramentis et studiis variis; III, 25: Caelestis regis sacramenta potentia. DuC.

sacrifico, v., 'to offer the sacrifice' of the Mass. EL usage. LIX, 12: Cor tibi sit mundum, sacra cum libamina tractas, Sacrificans puras offer et ipse preces. DuC gives sacrificium. Not in the lexica.

salus, n., epithet of God. EL usage. XXXIX, 4: Deus salus cre-

dentium. Cf. F 15.

sanctitas, n., epithet of God. EL usage. XXXIX, 12: beatitudo, sanctitas. Not in the lexica.

sanctus, adj., epithet of the Holy Spirit. EL usage. II, ii, 4: sanctus spiritus; XXXIX, 11. Cf. F 20.

sator, n., 'creator,' used of God. CL poetic usage extended to EL poetry. IV, i, 1: Summe sator rerum; XXXIX, 26: sator; XLIV, 1, 1: sator hominum. F 2 gives CL examples. A. S. Walpole (Early Latin Hymns, p. 219) defines as 'creator' or 'father' and cites Prud., Cath., III, 1; Arnob., adv. Nat., I, 34.

scena, n., 'tent, tabernacle;' here used to signify the Church. From the Greek. EL usage. XVI, 50: Ecclesia est Christi scenaque clara dei. Cf. F 2. Cf. the use of tabernaculum (F 13).

sceptrum, n., the scepter of triumph, used of Aaron's rod; figuratively it signifies the sacerdotal power of Christ (Cf. Vulg. Hebr., 9:4). EL usage. XVI, 55: Continet haec (arca dei) tabulas, urnam sceptrumque triumphi. Not in the lexica.

sedes, n., 'the apostolic see' of Peter. EL usage. I, iii, 1: Sedis apostolicae princeps; I, vi, 6; XLV, 2. DuC.

seps, n., 'serpent;' epithet of Satan. Hisperic usage. From the Greek. XXXIX, 52: seps ipse se laudaverat posse quod nunquam poterat. F gives the word. Meaning not in the lexica.

servulus, n., 'servant' in the ecclesiastical sense. EL usage. LV, ii, 2: Hrabanus . . . servulus ipse dei. Cf. F 1. Cf. servus and famulus. This ecc. usage is not in the lexica.

signum, n., 'bell.' LL usage. XL, 13: resonant cymbala cumque et signum ecclesiae convocat omnes. DuC gives many LL examples of this meaning.

sospes, adj., substantive use of the neuter plural. XXIV, 3: Et maneas sospes, nobis et sospita poscas. Not in the lexica.

speculum, n., used as epithet of a bishop. LL usage. XIX, 16: lux, speculum, praesul in aede dei. Prudentius (Cathemerinon V) uses as epithet of God.

spiculum, n., figuratively used of Satan's weapons. LL usage. XXXIX, 42: diri draconis spicula vulnerabant praecordia. Not in the lexica.

sponsa, n., used of a virgin 'spouse' of Christ. EL usage. LXXX, ix, 2: sponsa dei; LXXX, x, 7: Christi . . . dulcissima sponsa. Cf. F 6 and 7. This meaning not in DuC or Harper.

stabulum, n., a 'sheepfold' in the spiritual sense. EL usage. XL, 9: His commota malis turba relinquit antiquum stabulum. Not in the lexica.

stipes, n., (a) 'tree;' used of the Cross of Christ. EL usage. XVI, 16: Nunc prostrata iacet mors fera de stipite. Cf. F 3 where the meaning 'tree' is given.

(b) 'Tree' of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. EL usage. XVI, 15: Mors fera de stipite miserum sibi subdidit orbem.

summus, adj., epithet of God. EL usage. II, i, 14: summus . . . deus; IV, i, 1: summe sator rerum; IV, i, 5: patrem summum; IV, i, 33: summusque Creator; XI, 29; XII, 10; XXII, 11; etc. Not in the lexica.

superintendens, n., epithet of a bishop. EL usage. XI, 22: vocitaris episcopus . . . et superintendens; XVII, 31. DuC. Cf. Augustine, De Civitate Dei, 29, 19.

superus, adj., substantive use of Christian heaven. CL poetic usage extended to Chr. Latin poetry. III, 12: Qui regnum in terris dat tibi, qui in superis; LXXXVIII, 14: Christus hunc

tulit ad superos; XXXIV, 2; LIII, 2. F 5 and 7 list CL usage.

supremus (supp-), n., epithet of God. CL usage of Jove extended to EL usage. XLI, vii, 6: Suppremi . . . numen. F 3 lists CL examples.

tabella, n., 'tabella propitians,' the covering of the Ark of the Covenant. Cf. F 1, s. v. propitiatorium. EL usage. XVI, 53: Arca dei tegitur nam propitiante tabella. Cf. Vulg. Exod. 25:17,20; 37:6. Not in the lexica.

tabula, n., allegorically the two tables of the Law signify the 'scientia . . . intelligendi et potestas operandi,' which belong to the Church of Christ.[1] EL usage. XVI, 56: Cum Christo binas continet haec (i. e. ecclesia) tabulas. Not in the lexica.

testificor, v., 'to bear witness;' used of martyrs. Cf. Greek: μαρτυρίζω. EL usage. LXX, ii, 4: Ferrutius . . . martyr, cum Albano testificans socio. Cf. F 1.

testis, n., 'a witness;' used of martyrs. EL usage. XLIX, viii, 6: testis uterque dei; LXXVII, iv, 6: Christi testis; LXXX, vii, 1: testesque tonantis. Cf. F 1.

textus, n., 'text;' used of the Gospel text. EL usage. IX, 12: Textus evangelii. DuC.

tyrannus, n., epithet of Satan. From the Greek. LL usage. LXXX, xi, 3: (Christus) confregit sceptra tyranni. Not in the lexica.

unda, n., baptismal 'water.' EL usage. XVI, 38: Nunc totius mundi obruit unda nefas. The line is taken from Sedulius,

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[1] Cf. Hrabanus Maurus, Allegoriae in Sacram Scripturam (Migne, P. L., CXII, col. 1063): 'Tabulae, scientia et potestas, ut in Exodo dedit Dominus Moysi "duas tabulas" quod . . . haec duo necessaria sunt, scientia . . . intellegendi et potestas operandi.' Cf. Exod. 24:12.

Hymn I. Not in the lexica.

unicus, adj., (a) substantive use of a person especially beloved. XXIX, 3: Unicus esque meus. Cf. F 3.

(b) substantive use of Christ as the only Son of God. EL usage. XVI, 5: Unicus ipse tuus tecum qui cuncta creavit; XVI, 103, 104. Cf. F 3. This substantive usage is seen in hymns of Prudentius, Sedulius, and later Latin hymns (Cf. Walpole, Early Latin Hymns, p. 137).

urbs, n., (a) used of Jerusalem, the 'city' of God. EL usage. XXIV, 6: Sic psalmista docet: 'Quae ad pacem sunt, rogitate, Urbe dei copia est hasc et amantis erit.' Cf. Vulg. Psalm. 121:6. Not in the lexica.

(b) used as epithet of bishops. EL usage. I, iii, 5: Sal terrae, mundi lux atque urbs inclita Christi; VI, 11; XI, 24; XIX, 23. See index to Goelzer, Le Latin de St. Avit for examples. Not in the lexica.

urna, n., the 'urn' in the Ark of the Covenant containing manna. EL usage. XVI, 55: urnam sceptrumque triumphi. Cf. Vulg. Exod. 16:34; Num. 17:10; Deut. 31:26; Hebr. 9:4.

valens, n., the 'strong,' in a spiritual sense. EL usage. XIII, 61: Lacte riget parvos, foveat et pane valentes. Cf. F 1.

vates, n., used of Old Testament prophet. CL extension to EL. XVI, 89: Astra petivit . . . vatis . . . aurea curru; XLI, v, 16: Zacharias vates. Not in the lexica.

vellus, n., meaning allegorically, the people of Israel. EL usage. XVI, 76: Area vellus habet, madido sed vellere sicca est, Siccum tota madens area vellus habet. Cf. Note on area above.

vexillum, n., used of the Cross of Christ. CL military term extended to EL. XI, 26: Vexillum portans primus in arma pete; XXXVII, 78; LXII, i, 1; XXXIX, 74: clarissimum signum crucis

et vexillum. DuC.

victor, n., (a) 'victors' in spiritual warfare. CL extension to EL. XI, 27: Victor victores superando hostilia castra, exponis regi praemia larga metens; LXXXII, 1: O victores gloriosi his ovate laudibus. Cf. F 6 for CL usage.

(b) epithet of Christ. CL extension to EL. XVI, 78: Victor victorum hostica castra fugat; XXXIX, 64, 65; etc. Not in the lexica.

vir, n., used of Adam, the first man. EL usage. XVI, 13: Condidit ex latere sponsamque viro dedit Aevam. Cf. F 20, etc.

virago, n., used for virgo. LL usage. XVI, 101: casta virago; XLIII, ii, 3: Scholastica sancta virago. Cf. Vulg. Gen. 2: 23: Haec vocabitur virago, quoniam de viro sumpta est. Not in the lexica.